# The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 1280—Sixth Year | BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866. | Circulation 2,500


## MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank :—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Payssandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

## MAUÁ BANK

*CALLE CANGALLO, Nos.* 101—103.

**INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.**

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, .. 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 7 „
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor .. .. 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 8 „

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. Maua & Co.,
Jan. 1st, 1866. WILLIAM LESLIE.

**Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association**

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

*Capital*—3,000,000*l. Sterling*

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City,

*GEORGE WILKS,*
7 Calle Mayo.

**The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.**

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.

Son. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
„ Jacob Farrayiaal, Vice-President.
„ Eduardo Lumb.
„ Ambrosio F. Lezica.
„ Enrique Tomkinson.
„ Mariano Casares.
„ Bernardo Yturraspe.
„ Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

**To Importers and Exporters.**

The undersigned take charge of shipments from England and are also in a position to obtain the highest market-rates for produce of any kind, imported from the River Plate, &c. First-class references.

ALFRED HILL & Co.,
Shipping, Insurance and Forwarding Agents,
64 & 65 The Albany, Liverpool.
35 Milk Street, London.
126—3m f27.

**English Store,**
33 & 35 Calle 25 de Agosto,
MONTEVIDEO,
NEWNHAM & CO.,
Proprietors.

Provisions Oilsmans Stores and General Groceries, large assortments of the very finest quality now landing ex the following ships, S.S. Loda and Halley, Barque Hawthorn.

Also to arrive by different vessels Martell's Brandy direct from France, a special article direct to our order much finer quality than that usually imported.

Bass's Bulk and Bottled Ale, Guinness's and London extra Stout, Amontillado and Dry Sherries direct from Port St. Mary's, Bay of Cadiz, York and Belfast Hams, Belly Bacon and Joles, Cork Butter, Truckle, Stilton, and Gloucester, Cheese, First brands of Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskey, Mocca Coffee, &c. and the finest Teas ever imported here.

All these first-class goods are offered to the public at a price to defy competition.

104—2m f22

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**

Colegio Comercial de Santa Lucia,
Al pié de la Barranca de la Calle Buen Orden,
Buenos Ayres.
Director—Mr. P. PONGERARD,
Ex-Professor of French at the London University College.

A thorough English education, comprising the study of French and Spanish. Particular attention paid to foreign languages and the arithmetic classes.

Comfort, discipline, and order strictly maintained.

The grounds are situated in the most picturesque and most healthy suburb of this city.

Per Month—Boarders, $500 m/c. Day Boarders, $250 m/c. Scholars, $100 m/c. 80. xp, a18

**FOR PAYSANDU,**

Calling at Martin Garcia, Higueritas, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Roman, and Concepcion del Uruguay.

THE ITALIAN STEAMER
**"Tevere,"**

Leaves every Tuesday at 10 a.m., returning every Friday and leaving same evening at 5 p.m. for Montevideo, receiving passengers and cargo at current rates. For particulars apply at the Agency of Alvarez and Risso, 99½ Reconquista.

**LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK**
(LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866.....£100,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

**LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK**
[LIMITED.]

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED

On specie deposits on account current, 6 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 10 „
Do. subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal, } 10 „
On currency deposits in account current 6 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 10 „
On do. do. subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal } 10 „

CHARGED

On specie debit balances in account current 15 „
On Currency do. 18 „

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,

Buenos Ayres, May 8, 1866.

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**

SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & Co.
*No.* 104 *Calle de San Martin,*
On the following places:—
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris
Genoa,
Cadiz'
Bayonne,

Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3 x.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE,**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS,
GOODS, MERCHANDIZE,
AND
VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK,
*Throughout Great Britain and Ireland*
*And in Foreign Countries.*
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

Bonamy Dobree, Esq. Governor.
P. F. Robertson, Esq., M. P., Sub-Governor.
Richard Baggallay. Esq. Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nath Alexander Esq. | Edwin Gower, Esq. |
| John A. Arbuthnot, Esq | A. C. Guthrie, Esq. |
| H. Bonham Bax, Esq. | John A. Hankey, Esq. |
| James Blyth, Esq. | Louis Huth, Esq. |
| Edward Budd, Esq. | Charles Lyall, Esq. |
| Mark Wilks Collet, Esq | John Ord, Esq. |
| Sir Fred. Currie, Bart. | Capt. R.W. Pelly, R.N. |
| F. G. Dalgety, Esq. | David Powell, Esq. |
| John Entwisle, Esq. | William Rennie, Esq. |
| G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq | Alexander Trotter, Esq. |
| Robert Gillespie, Esq. | W. Bryce Watson, Esq |
| Harry G. Gordon, Esq. | L. Peach Wilson, Esq. |

Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. B. Wilcke and Co., 34 Chacabuco who will give every information, issue policies, &c., on application at their office.

89—xp m15.

**Diligencias**

Para la Ensenada, Magdalena, Ranchos, Chascomus, Dolores, Moro. Laguna de los Padres, Azul, Tandil, Calle de las Piedras 82.

**F. SPRUNCK & CO.**

Montevideo,
93 Calle de Zavala 93

Have constantly on sale Pianos of Ployel Wolff & Co., Paris and other classes of Pianos.

Music for Piano, Flute and other instruments.

Songs in English, Spanish, Italian, French, and German.

Tutors for the piano. 168..xp j2

**To Let.**

Furnished Apartments, Calle Parque, No. 90.
218—10p a29

**A first-rate Investment.**

Camp free-for 12 months.

For sale 4 or 5000 fine mestiza sheep either al barrer or to pick not less than 1500.

Corresponding camp free of rent can be had ill end of February 1867. The camp is one of he best rincons on the Rio Negro.

Apply by letter to T. W. B., care of D. Carlos Tribolin, Fray Bentos.

116—4p w & 3p m d

**MONTEVIDEAN BANK.**

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.
In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.
*(With power to increase it)*

Offices, corner of Calle Cerrito, in the new house of Dn. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN.
Francis J. Hocquard, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Pedro Borelli.
" " Joaquin Belgrano.
John McColl, Esq.
" " Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arragements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Banks.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS.

Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

THE RATE OF INTEREST for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:
On balances against the Bank....12 p% per ann.
" " in favor of " " ....18 p% " "
" Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA.
MANAGER.

Montevideo, March 1, 1865.
174—xp o 1

**NEW IRISH GROCERY,**
IN THE
ONCE SETIEMBRE

FEELY, LEDWITH & CO.

Call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to their well assorted stock of

**TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c., &c.**
IND COOP ALE.

suitable for Town and Camp purchasers, which we will dispose of at moderate prices.

Purchasers may at all times rely upon receiving good, sound articles, and also a large assortment to select from.

N.B.—Goods delivered free of charge at all Railway Stations and Boat Agencies in town.

145..xp,029

**THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

INCOME, £110,000.

LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.

This Company, in which Direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible solidity and confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorised by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
181 1y—a 3

**Ferro-Carril de la Boca, Barracas y Ensenada.**

Desde el 1° de Marzo de 1866, inclusive, el servicio de los trenes será como sigue:

DIAS DE TRABAJO

DIAS DE FERIADOS.

ESTACIONES. | Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14°

SALIDAS

| Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Venezuela..... | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Boca..... | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 |
| Tres Esquinas. | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 |

REGRESOS.

| Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tres Esquinas. | 6 30 | 7 30 | 8 30 | 9 30 | 10 30 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 3 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 |
| Boca..... | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 |
| Venezuela..... | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 |

ESTACIONES. | Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14°

SALIDAS

| Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parque | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 11 Setiembre | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 |
| Almagro | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 |
| Caballito | 7 30 | 8 30 | 9 30 | 10 30 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 3 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 | 8 30 |
| Flores | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 |
| Floresta | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| San Martin | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Moron | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 |
| Merlo | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 |
| Moreno | 8 30 | 9 30 | 10 30 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 3 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 | 8 30 | 9 30 |
| Rodriguez | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 |
| Lujan | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 |
| Mercedes | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

REGRESOS.

| Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mercedes | 7 30 | 8 30 | 9 30 | 10 30 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 3 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 | 8 30 |
| Lujan | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 |
| G. R'gues | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Moreno | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Merlo | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 |
| San Martin | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 |
| Floresta | 8 30 | 9 30 | 10 30 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 3 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 | 8 30 | 9 30 |
| Flores | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 |
| Caballito | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 |
| Almagro | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 Setiembre | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 |
| Parque | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 |

ESTACIONES. | Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14°

SALIDAS

| Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parque | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 11 Setiembre | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 |
| Almagro | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 |
| Caballito | 7 30 | 8 30 | 9 30 | 10 30 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 3 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 | 8 30 |
| Flores | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 |
| Floresta | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| San Martin | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Moron | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 |
| Merlo | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 |
| Moreno | 8 30 | 9 30 | 10 30 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 3 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 | 8 30 | 9 30 |
| G. R'gues | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 |
| Lujan | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 |
| Mercedes | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

REGRESOS.

| Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mercedes | 7 30 | 8 30 | 9 30 | 10 30 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 3 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 | 8 30 |
| Lujan | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 |
| G. R'gues | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Moreno | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Merlo | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 |
| San Martin | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 |
| Floresta | 8 30 | 9 30 | 10 30 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 3 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 | 8 30 | 9 30 |
| Flores | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 |
| Caballito | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 |
| Almagro | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 Setiembre | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 |
| Parque | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 |

ESTACIONES. | Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14°

SALIDAS

| Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14° |
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| Parque | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 11 Setiembre | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 |
| Almagro | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 |
| Caballito | 7 30 | 8 30 | 9 30 | 10 30 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 3 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 | 8 30 |
| Flores | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 |
| Floresta | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| San Martin | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Moron | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 |
| Merlo | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 |
| Moreno | 8 30 | 9 30 | 10 30 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 3 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 | 8 30 | 9 30 |
| G. R'gues | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 |
| Lujan | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 |
| Mercedes | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

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| Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Lujan | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 |
| G. R'gues | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Moreno | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Merlo | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 |
| San Martin | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 |
| Floresta | 8 30 | 9 30 | 10 30 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 3 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 | 8 30 | 9 30 |
| Flores | 8 40 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 11 40 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 2 40 | 3 40 | 4 40 | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 8 40 | 9 40 |
| Caballito | 8 50 | 9 50 | 10 50 | 11 50 | 12 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 | 9 50 |
| Almagro | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 Setiembre | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 5 10 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 8 10 | 9 10 | 10 10 |
| Parque | 9 20 | 10 20 | 11 20 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 2 20 | 3 20 | 4 20 | 5 20 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 8 20 | 9 20 | 10 20 |

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j2.

**GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.**

On and after the 1st day of May, 1866, the Trains will run as follows:

| DEPARTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | RETURNS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stations. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | Stations. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| Buenos Ayres | 8 — | 10 — | 1 — | 3 — | 4 10 | 5 54 | 7 10 | 9 — | 10 — | 12 — | 2 — | 4 — | 6 — | Chascomus | 7 40 | 9 55 | 12 40 | 1 40 | 4 — | 6 40 | | | | | |
| Plaza Constitucion, | 8 20 | 10 20 | 1 30 | 3 30 | 4 22 | 6 10 | 7 25 | 9 10 | 10 30 | 12 20 | 2 20 | 4 20 | 6 20 | Gándara | 7 20 | 9 42 | 12 27 | 1 27 | 3 47 | 6 34 | | | | | |
| Barracas | 8 45 | 10 25 | 1 35 | 3 35 | 4 32 | 6 15 | 7 30 | 9 35 | 10 35 | 12 25 | 2 25 | 4 25 | 6 25 | Facia | 7 15 | 9 35 | 12 20 | 1 20 | 3 40 | 6 27 | | | | | |
| Barracas al Sud. | 8 50 | 10 30 | 1 40 | 3 40 | 4 37 | 6 20 | 7 35 | 9 40 | 10 40 | 12 30 | 2 30 | 4 30 | 6 30 | Jeppener | 7 10 | 9 30 | 12 12 | 1 12 | 3 35 | 6 22 | | | | | |
| Lomas de Zamora | 9 33 | | 2 33 | 4 33 | 5 53 | 7 30 | 8 15 | 10 33 | | 1 33 | 3 33 | 5 33 | 7 33 | Ferrari | 6 50 | 9 15 | 11 55 | 12 55 | 3 15 | 5 55 | | | | | |
| Glew | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Donselaar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Vicente | | | | | | | | | | | | | | San Vicente | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Donselaar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Glew | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferrari | 9 — | 11 — | 2 — | 4 — | 5 53 | 7 30 | 8 15 | 10 — | | 1 — | 3 — | 5 — | 7 — | Lomas de Zamora | 6 40 | 8 45 | 11 30 | 12 30 | 2 46 | 5 22 | | | | | |
| Jeppener | 9 10 | 11 10 | 2 10 | 4 10 | 6 — | 7 35 | 8 20 | 10 10 | | 1 10 | 3 10 | 5 10 | 7 10 | Barracas al Sud. | 6 28 | 8 30 | 11 15 | 12 15 | 2 30 | 5 5 | | | | | |
| Facia | 9 35 | 11 35 | 2 35 | 4 35 | 6 15 | 7 50 | 8 35 | 10 35 | | 1 35 | 3 35 | 5 35 | 7 35 | Barracas | 6 — | 8 — | 11 — | 12 — | 2 — | 4 30 | | | | | |
| Gándara | 9 42 | 11 42 | 2 42 | 4 42 | 6 22 | 7 57 | 8 42 | 10 42 | | 1 42 | 3 42 | 5 42 | 7 42 | Plaza Constitucion, | 6 — | 8 — | 11 — | 12 — | 2 — | 4 30 | | | | | |
| Chascomus | 9 55 | 11 55 | 2 55 | 4 55 | 6 35 | 8 10 | 8 55 | 10 55 | | 1 55 | 3 55 | 5 55 | 7 55 | Buenos Ayres | 6 — | 8 — | 11 — | 12 — | 2 — | 4 30 | | | | | |

NOTE.—The train which leaves the city for Barracas at 9 15 a.m. will, on Sundays and holidays, go on to the Lomas de Zamorra, arriving there at 10 a.m.

BY ORDER.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,**

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after the 16th APRIL, 1866, and until further notice, trains will run as under:

**NORTHERN RAILWAY.**

| DIAS. DIAS de TRABAJO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EGRESO. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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# The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

## THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

### THE BATTLE OF THE JUNGLE.

### FLORES AND LOPEZ BOTH CUT UP.

### GREAT BRAZILIAN HEROISM.

Yesterday the Espigador arrived true to time bringing the very important news of a terrific jungle fight, in which the courage, bravery and heroism of the Brazilians is signally conspicious; in fact as will be seen by the following details the whole of Flores' vanguard would have been completely annihilated, but for a Brazilian band of heroes who cut through a solid Paraguayan square, and thus saved Flores. No praise is too great for the courageous conduct of the Brazilians, who have been so much sneered and pooh poohed at, and we are free to say that up to the present the glory and hard blows of the campaign have been monopolized by our allies, the Brazilians.

A private letter gives the following graphic account:

On the 2nd inst. the Paraguayans, some 8,000 strong, at 1 o'clock in the day, advanced on Flores and attacked his position. Lopez in person was in command. As the Paraguayans were four to one it was short work. The fight was very sharp; some 1,600 men and 31 officers of Flores were soon 'hors de combat.' Flores acted with the greatest bravery, shouting vehemently to his men, until he got so hoarse that he lost his voice: two horses were shot under him and three of his aides were also killed, but the weight of the enemy was too great, and the Orientals, etc., had to fall back with great loss, the victorious Paraguayans making the evening hideous with their yells. They captured Flores's artillery, and completely hemmed in the hero of Yatay.

Osorio, with the eye of a Napoleon, saw that the moment had arrived when it was possible to make a dash to save him. He led on the splendid regiment of the Voluntarios de la Patria, the best Brazilian soldiers in the field: they charged under a cruel fire from the enemy. Every tree in the forest, every branch on the road, belched out flame from the myriads of Paraguayans, but this brave forlorn hope, nothing daunted, rushed with fixed bayonets, and cut through a solid square of the enemy—*Flores was saved*; but the hercic band of Brazilians, which entered the fight several hundred strong, was reduced to *forty-one men.*

The Paraguayans pushed on after Flores' reinforcements came up and the victors became vanquished, the allies closed on the enemy, and pen cannot paint the horrors of that route; inch by inch the Paraguayans fought, fell, and were trampled on; the guns were re-taken, banners captured, and two small Paraguayan pieces also seized, at last night terminated the carnage. The allies held the ground they were driven from in the morning, at such frightful cost, and the victory bloody and sanguinary as it was, was theirs.

The little road which leads through the jungle is literally covered with dead Paraguayans, over 2000 impede the transit. The Bellaco estero is dyed with blood of friend and foe. Lopez has fallen back but not gone into Humaitá. Osorio lost 2 horses, he is no doubt a hero; he was in the very thick of the fight. Netto lost one horse. Colonel Palleja's son is killed and several other Oriental officers.

The attack on Caraepaiti was to have taken place on the 4th inst.

## IMPORTANT LETTTR FROM SINBAD.

On board steamship Viper.—

Itapiru, April 28th, 1866.

Gentlemen,

We had just mailed our letter for you yesterday at the Corrientes post office, when we accidentally met Mr. Lanus in the street, who informed us his steamer Iron King was in sight not far below, on her way to the Paso de la Patria, adding that she was at our disposal, that we might deem her our own private property for the time being. Captain Cory was at one place, the boat at another; neither could be found at the moment. In a few minutes the muscular little boat all sinew came rounding the point of San Sebastian, with a brig twice as large as herself lashed to her side, and towing a large schooner astern, breasting the strong current as if there was no clog upon her. We put off in a canoe, to get on board it was necessary to stop the engine. After an absence of a few hours we are again at Itapiru, arriving at midnight. From Captain Gastaldi and Mr. Lanus who was on board every attention was received. At sunvise we go ashore on the left bank of the river. There was still a few battallions, a large number of baggage, and suttlers carts remaining. There was a very notable diminution in the number of females as were seen during the last visit. To a question to one of the misdames as to what had become of them, the reply was 'quien sabe,' that they were at their homes. This seemed strange, particularly for those that came from Maranham, Pará or Pernambuco.

Caceres with his command is still here. They are ready with their horses saddled to embark. The animals are not so fat as they might be for the work they will have to do. As a drove of tame oxen were being urged to go into a chata, encircled by as many men armed with clubs and whips, when of sudden one of the brutes "made a bolt," at the instant he was followed by the whole at full speed, which threw down and trampled upon twenty-eight of those that were forcing them to embark. Bruises more or less serious were received by the men that were trampled upon in the plight, six were pronounced to be mortally hurt.

29th. Caceres and his force pass over this morning. The Argentine steamers, transports, and tugs continue to persevere in passing troops, war material and cattle. In a few days all will be over on the right bank. To-day the excursion was made by land and water. This time we had the good fortune to reach the encampment of Lopez. Landing near the destroyed fort, where the ground was so lately covered with men now no living being was near. Some hundreds of yards distance above, upon the strip were a few tents. It is to be a Brazilian hospital.

We foot it as the boat is being towed or rowed close to the shore to avoid the strong downward tide. At a distance of a mile and a half all is stir and bustle. The strip continues the same narrow slip, the land side an impassable morass. The beach is covered with troops, and piles of military stores. Oxen as soon as landed are being yoked to loaded carts, field guns, ambulances, or ammunition waggons. All are shaping their course northwards. The ground is still the same pent up place for the space of a league, overrun with human beings or animals. Dead horses everywhere abound, as also much spoiled meat brought from the other side, which is unfit to eat when it arrives, and is thrown away. Close in shore are anchored the iron-clads, gunboats, and transports. The iron-clads and gunboats are divested of their spars, in some cases the lower masts have been taken out. Here was solved the enigma as to the whereabout of the absent women missing from the left bank. Groops of them were soon at many points. They were as loquacious and busy as ever; how they came there seemed a vexed question, as it had been done in defiance of general orders. Curious to know, an enquiry was made, how they passed. One of the brunettes, drew from her pocket a pouch of ten milreis pieces; two of these, she triumphantly said, was the price of the passage, apostrophising Mitre and Osorio, using coarse expletives (not necessary to translate) for having been so cruel. She said she had followed her 'querido' from the banks of the Amazon. Neither the Imperador or Presidente, or river Paraná could stop her.

The fact is, these females were fertile in expedients [a characteristic of the sex]. Some were ferried over by mercenary Italian boatmen, whose charge was four sovereigns a passage. Many were smuggled on board the transports dressed in men's clothes, bearing lances or trailing broadswords. Others had appropriated canoes to which they had no right, and had ferried themselves, leaving the canoes to go adtrift as they disembarked. At a league and a half, where the fort was buit, was an inlet that impeded further progress upon the strip. Here we take to the boat and enter the rivulet which is so narrow at its mouth that oars could not be used. It was deep, had a strong outward current and serpentine course. After going a little way it is a hundred yards broad. at the distance of a half mile from the entrance the allies have bridged it. Here it is a hundred and eighty yards wide. Seventy-four chatas of the burden of five tons each are anchored abreast in a line at a right angle with the water, a small way apart; scantling extend from one chata to another, upon which three inch plank is transversely laid. All is made from American pine. It is wide enough for twenty men to march upon abreast. Battalions of soldiers, carts field-guns, some drawn by men and others by oxen were continually passing. The distance is five hundred yards hence to the burnt encampment; upon the side of which that looks towards the river there is an embankment formed of raised earth breastworks fifteen feet wide and three and a half feet high, with a wet ditch ten feet deep by as many broad.

Behind the works were short, deep trenches, meant for the shelter of the artillerymen. The platforms for seventy guns remain along the evacuated entrenchments. The whole occupy a space of a mile or more in front. It seemed to have been designed by a master-hand in military experience. Without doubt it was here the Paraguayans intended to have made a formal stand; the main ditch, trenches, platforms, and embankments had all been newly put in complete order. Positions for cross fires intended to enfilade any attempt on flanks are seen in several places. Evidently Lopez had not calculated upon the rising of the river, without which the ironclads and gunboats could not have got within shelling-range of the camp. A quaint, neat little church [now an Argentine hospital] the house of Lopez, the telegraph-house, and two other edifices built of materials that would not burn are standing. All bore marks of hostile fire. Deep grooves made in the soil, ten to twenty feet long, and a yard wide; 'carritas' capacious enough to bury an ox in, marked the spot where the balls had struck or the shells exploded.

A shell had partly unroofed the church, doing the work of destruction within the its sacred precincts: an enclosure attached was the cemetery, in good repair.

The house of Lopez had been treated in a merciless manner with shot and shell. Captain Castro Aranjo (who has hostile feelings towards Lopez) of Parnahyba, did it. Here were seen the traces of a woman's (probably one in whose veins ran Anglo-Saxon blood) hand having been there, in the remains of what had been a flower garden.

Upon an 'enamada' made of bamboo, were cases with mould containing European annuals, geraniums, pinks, and violets, now scorched and withered, made so by the burning of an adjoining house.

The telegraph-house had in its front wall a space made by a shot large enough for a man to enter in upon horseback; the gable of it was also shattered.

The telegraphic posts were huge beams of hard wood, neatly dressed and painted white: the wires were gone. They were twenty-five feet high, and stood eighty yards asunder they were perfectly upright in a right line, indicating the road to Asuncion. Ranges of charred posts, the frames of the burnt house, were standing at many parts of the encampment. The orange groves and grape vines were shedding their untimely foliage. At the ruins of every house an oven was seen standing on its base entire.

Two lines of cinders, a half a mile long, marked the places where the Paraguayan soldiers lived. Persons conversant with the locality assert there were accommodations for 20,000 men. Piles of the remains of burnt hides, tanned leather, and maize were met with. All showed a fixed determination on the part of the fugitives to leave nothing behind them worth the having. On every side there were marked indications of industry and comfort not to be found on the opposite coast of the Paraná. Where the encampment is the ground is open and level—fresh, sweet water is found three feet below the surface: at some little distance north of the encampment there are jungles and morasses. At the present moment the Argentines have pitched their tents within the circuit of the encampment upon the left, the Brazilians in the centre and right, the Orientals at the van. Before we reached the point of our destination (ten a.m.) a firing of musketry, and now and then a field-piece, was heard; it was said to proceed from a guerilla between the out-posts, we know nothing of the result of it.

The Argentine steamer Gualeguay, that was captured at Corrientes a year since, was found this morning sunk in a riacho above the encampment; the falling river discovered the place where she had been scuttled. Tamandaré attended in person to the raising of her, which was done without difficulty. The vessel was found to be in a good condition, having been sunk by the opening of a seavalve. The Admiral handed her over to Mitre. Five prisoners, Italian boatmen, have just arrived from above, they are known to have been trading with the Paraguayans. It is said they will be shot as spies. The weather is fine and cool—flies are more plentiful than ever and very tormenting.

30th. For the first time during the last 16 days the weather is cloudy, threatening rain: this prevented all thoughts of an intended tour to the vanguard—in the forenoon the firing of musketry and field-pieces is again heard in that quarter. Notwithstanding the stormy day the transports and tugs are as busy as if it were fine. The little Lily (not much larger than a ship's lifeboat) is the most notable for being active and indefatigable in the celerity of her movements. The Iron King is, unfortunately, hard aground and bilged. Till now the beef consumed by the army is butchered on the left bank. It is carried over piled in chatas, towed by tugs. By the time it reaches the allied camp much of it is lost. No onward movement can be made by the allies until several thousands of novillos have been ferried over. There are large droves at hand ready to pass: till now none have crossed. The army must rely wholly upon the provisions they carry for their sustenance.

May 1. The weather has cleared up; much rain has fallen; it is pronounced to be freezing cold by the Brazilians when the thermometer stands at 63°. At 8 a.m. firing of smalls arms and field guns at the vanguard is heard. The ground is too wet for a jaunt in that direction. Little heed is given to the villainous smell of saltpetre. At the eleventh hour Urquiza has taken a patriotic turn.

A few field guns filched, from the Porteños at the downfall of his 'Grande y buen Amigo' have just arrived from Entre-Rios. They are not wanted. The day is passed on board the Viper making two trips to a distance above Itapiru towing large chatas loaded with working oxen. "The deep graved ruts the artilleries track" had made the road in a measure impassable for a foot passenger. During the night at the point of Itapiru the transports Whiteinch and Igurey came in collision, the Igurey went down, the Whiteinch received damage.

2nd. Firing is heard as usual, it has begun earlier to-day than heretofore. Anxious to be at Corrientes upon the arrival of the packet, and an opportunity offering at the moment we embark in a Brazilian transport for the city, at noon arrive. Upon leaving Itapirú the firing was still kept up and continued to be heard at Corrientes till 3 p.m.

The American Minister, Mr. Washburne, is still here. Since his visit to the Paso de la Patria [some four weeks ago] he has been seriously indisposed, but we are glad to know that his health is much improved, and it is now supposed that he will go to Paraguay unless the belligerents shall think it expedient to hold him and his family hostages, "as a guarantee of good faith and good behavior" of the American Government. He is still at large. Here everything is very dull. The smallpox is making frightful ravages. The Italian gunboat Ardita has just arrived.

3rd. A steamer from Itapiru comes in at eleven a.m. with wounded men, at noon a boletin which goes enclosed was published. It is exaggerated. Mr. Lanus who left there this afternoen has politely furnished us with what you may deem reliable information. He was within twenty 'cuadras' of the scene of action. On Wednesday early in the morning, Caceres with his command, had been out at the van of the allied army reconnoitering. He fell in with a body, of the enemy [cavalry] who were attacked and routed killing some twenty men and capturing two, when he return to his encampment.

At 11 a.m. a body of Paraguayans, estimated at 7000 men, made a vigorous and quite an unexpected attack upon the Orientals, penetrating among their tents and capturing 4 of their guns. Strong reinforcements from the allied army marched to the front, carrying everything before them. Mitre with his staff, Osorio, and Gelly Obes were present. The Paraguayans fell back and fled in confusion from the ground they had occupied for a moment, leaving it strewed with their dead.

Thus much for their mad system of making desperate attacks where every chance is against them, regardless to the adverse results. There is as yet no official report of the bloody affair. The assault was made on the left and centre, composed of Brazilians and Orientals which have suffered but little, with the exception of the battallion 24 de Abril belonging to Flores. Olabe, the second in command of this battalion, is reported wounded. No other officer of rank is known to have been killed or hurt. The casualties among the men were few. The enemy's loss is estimated to be very large. Over eight hundred dead have been seen upon the open field, while as many or even more are supposed to have fallen among the jungles where the Paraguayans took refuge in their flight, where they were cut up by rapid discharges of artillery loaded with canister and grape shot.

Among the Paraguayan dead are several officers; Gumeindo Benites, aid de camp to the Grand Marshall, ex-editor of the famous 'Seminario,' is among the slain: this will be a great loss to Lopez. Very few prisoners have been taken, particularly by the Brazilians and Orientals, who showed no quarter. Yesterday the troops were occupied in burying the dead. It is thought the allies will follow up the advantage and pursue the retreating foe.

4th, 1 p.m.—Another bulletin has just been published, which also goes. All the truth is not told.

SINBAD.

Paso de la Patria,
S.S. Viper, May 4, 1866.

John Hayes, Esq,

Dear Sir,

Yours of Wednesday came duly to hand, and I risk the chance of your being in Corrientes to give an account of the fight of Wednesday last as far as my information goes.

It commenced with an attack by the Paraguayan cavalry on the allied pickets, which were being driven in on the main body of the army, when the cavalry of the allies, supported by two battalions of infantry, came to their assistance. The Paraguayan infantry in their turn came to the assistance of their cavalry, and a fierce fight commenced, which lasted from half-past 10 a.m. till half-past 12, resulting in the defeat of the Paraguayans. The allies followed up and so gained 2 miles in advance of their former position.

The Paraguayan loss is said to be very great, the allies also suffered considerably. By Tuesday next I will ascertain the exact loss on both sides Excuse great haste, and believe me,

Yours faithfully,

J. S. FERRIES.

## SPECIAL DESPATCH.

Reports say that Lopez's chief engineer has sold him: there is some truth in this, inasmuch as in one mine alone 200 barrels of powder were discovered, and precisely on the *only* road to Humaitá, and which with Argentine sagacity was avoided!!! We are as far off as ever from the end of the war, and 'quien save' how things will yet turn out.

Mrs. Lynch-Lopez has behaved like a 'brick,' and through excess of zeal was nearly captured, with D. Federico Solano and a son 12 years old, a few days ago. R. B. B.

## THE WAR IN THE WEST.

### ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN IRON-CLADS.

### BURNING OF THREE SPANISH VESSELS.

### GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MONTEVIDEO.

Yesterday Buenos Ayres was startled by the news from Montevideo respecting the Peruvain iron-clads. Mr. Evans who arrived in Capt. Manson's new steamer, the Julia, was waited on the mole by a crowd of anxious quid nuncs headed by the Port authorities to learn the real news touching the Peruvian iron-clads which it was rumored at first were coming into the outer roads.

As soon as our friend could push his way through the enquiring multitude, he proceeded at once to the 'Standard' office and gave in the following statement.

On Monday afternoon at 4 p.m. the American steamer Widgeon arrived at Montevideo from Rio with dates to the 1st instant, bringing from 4 to 500 troops for the seat of war. The Capt. of the Widgeon made the following statement at Mr. Evan's store the marine head quarters of Montevideo:—Off Cape St. Mary he sighted two Peruvian iron-clads, and a transport in company with them, they burnt a Spanish barque in their sight having first taken all the valuables out of her supposed to be the Placido de Buchero from Montevideo to Havannah with jerked beef. In a few hours after, the Capt. of the Widgeon saw two more Spanish vessels in flames, names unknown, supposed to be from Buenos Ayres to Cuba with beef. The Capt of the Widgeon is Commander Moffett late of the Southern privateer Florida, cut out of Bahia.

We return our best thanks to Mr. Evans for this authentic and reliable information: all the other rumors afloat may be regarded as inexact. To-day we expect to get still further information from our navy friend at the top of the mast head.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was a great day for news: the arrival of Mr. Evans from Montevideo, with the astounding intelligence that three Spanish vessels were coming at the mouth of the river, convulsed the mariue community at Paseo Julio; nothing else was talked of in town, until the steamer from Corrientes arrived, when the Chief of Police at once began firing off rockets in the plaza. Passers-by enquired of the policemen what was the news, but they, like Frank Weber, could give no explanation beyond that there was great news, and the old man inside (Cazon) was as jolly as if it was his birth-day. A messenger from our office narrowly escaped being locked up for being too inquisitive and commenting in Spanish on the blind enthusiasm of the vigilantes who fired off rockets without knowing why or wherefore.

Admiral Dunlop, we hear, is to be the successor of Vice-Admiral the Hon. C. B. Elliott. We have not seen the Admiralty order, but private advices per Galileo state that Admiral Dunlop is to be named the commander-in-chief of the south-east coast station.

Mr. Jeppener, with his wonted liberality, has granted in fee two building lots in the new town of Jeppener for an American church.

Yesterday we had a visit from Mr.

Mr. Goodfellow and his new colleague Rev. Mr. ——. The Americans have good reason to congratulate themselves on the excellent and untiring qualities of their chief pastor Mr. Goodfellow, who is indefatigable in his exertions to provide churches for his scattered and limited community.

The trial trip of Mr. Wilson's new steam launch in Montevideo has come off with great success: she steamed out to the Narcissus at the rate of nine knots an hour. She will prove a great convenience to the English navy stationed at Montevideo.

We have been requested to thank Mr. O'Connor, of the Captain of the Port's, for his extreme politeness yesterday to Mr. Evans and Capt. Manton on the arrival of the Julia. Mr. O'Connor's name alone is sufficient guarantee for the greatest official politeness.

We are happy to inform our readers that Mr. Daniel C. Kelly, so well known to the readers of the 'Standard' under the 'nombre de plume' of 'Dick,' has opened a land agency office in the town of Las Flores, which is near to where Mr. Kelly's new estancia is located. We regard this move of Mr. Kelly's as one in the right direction. This is the first land and sheep agency that has been opened in the camp. Our countrymen can now have no difficulty in obtaining the very best lands to rent or buy, as also a convenient means of buying and selling sheep.

The new Provincial Government has issued a very excellent decree about the re-organisation of the National Guard, which, owing to the war, has been thrown into much confusion.

The Provincial Bank statement for April has been published. The cash on hand is much larger than was anticipated as regards paper money being a little over fourteen millions and a quarter. The specie is slightly over one and a-half millions of patacons. This demonstrates that the affairs of the bank are in a much better condition than previously.

Mr. Meyrelles, so well known to all the English estancieros in the Banda Oriental, died last week in Montevideo. Deceased was the owner of the ferry in front of Mercedes, and made a large fortune by the monopoly, which of late has been abolished.

There has been a great row in Fray Bentos between the police and some English gentlemen: the latter were walked off to prison We hope the English Consul will look after them as the police of Fray Bentos are even worse than those here.

## MONTEVIDEO.

**Dr. Elizalde's note on the Chilian question—Demise of the Revista Government account with Mauá.**

The 'Opinion' states authoritatively that the Oriental Minister of F. Affairs has received a note from his Argentine colleague Dr. Elizalde, exhorting him, for the sake of Triple-Alliance, to imitate the Argentine Government by protesting against the bombardment of Valparaiso. The same semi-official organ tells us that even before this note was received or the attitude of the Argentine Government known, the Oriental Minister despatched a letter of condolence to the Cabinet of Santiago.

Sor. Tavolara announces the demise of the Revista Literaria on concluding its first year. Sor. Villalva certifies the balance due by Government in Account-current with Mauá and Co. to be 397,951$, on April 30th.

## THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies:—

Owing to the war, which deprives the country of the presence of the President, I have the honor to address you on the occasion of opening the regular session of Congress, and to place before you the general condition of the Nation.

The reports of the ministers will give you every information respecting each of their departments, calling particular attention to whatever matters require reform. I will therefore limit myself to a review of the political situation of the Republic, both internally and externally—

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The only disturbance in our foreign relations is the Paraguayan war, which has been forced on this country more than a year ago, but which now approaches a glorious termination. Neutrality rights have been religiously observed, and the claims which the war has given rise to have been or are being amicably arranged. The triple alliance treaty for the carrying on the war against the enemy is being religiously carried out. The identity of hard-ships and dangers bind the allies more firmly, thus ensuring a triumph which will be honorable for the allies; everything conduces to the belief that these antecedents will lead subsequently to the happiest relations between the three countries. With the other South American Republics we are on the best terms which common origin, increased commercial relations, and a community of interest, tend daily to strengthen. The Argentine Government has taken a painful interest in the affairs in the Pacific, and deeply deplores the war between Spain and Chile. Respecting however the rights of both nations, and deploring the state of affairs the Government offered its mediation and obtained the concurrence of other friendly powers, unfortunately the war was pushed on so rapidly that all intervention became useless, and therefore the Argentine Government observed the strictest neutrality, desiring at the same time its speedy termination. The news of the bombardment of Valparaiso has caused a general surprize, as that city was purely commercial and principally owned by foreigners, and no defence prepared, nor was it the intention to seize the city, or use it for strategic purposes, the bombardment was therefore unjustifiable and contrary to the principles of modern warfare. Such acts justify neutrals in demanding reparation in the proper quarter.

The Argentine Government deemed it inexpedient to remain longer silent, and therefore directed a note to her Catholic Majesty, through the Argentine Minister, expressing the deep regret experienced at such an act, and protesting against it.

The successful conclusion of the American war has caused joy to all free countries. The Argentine Republic regards it as a triumph of democratic Institutions, and laments the horrible crime which cut off the President of the United States, and communicated to the Hon. Mr. Kirk, resident Minister, the national grief caused by this act. Abraham Lincoln for his lofty virtues, and for the grandeur of the work which he completed for his country, and humanity merits the homage and veneration of the world.

President Johnson has received our Minister to the States with the most marked attention. The object of this mission to the States is not merely to bind more firmly our friendly relations, but also to study the institutions and try if possible to discover the secret which in such a short space of time has secured for the Union such unexampled prosperity.

Our relations with France are daily increasing, the greatest harmony existing between both nations. The French Government was solicited to join in offers of mediation between Spain and Chile, which it freely afforded.

The English Government also lent its influence for the same purpose, but with a like result. This Government has accepted the arbitration of the President of Chile in the claims pending against the Argentine Republic respecting losses sustained in 1845. As yet this question, which is the only one pending, has not been arranged.

The Spanish Government has communicated the law repealing that of 19th of May, 1861, which annexed Santo Domingo. The Argentine Government rejoices at this law, which will remove the cause of future troubles. Respecting Chile it is to be hoped that since our intervention was impossible, the Spanish Government will at least appreciate the motives of our note respecting the bombardment of Valparaiso.

Our relations with the King of Italy are unaltered. The claims made by Sr. Barbolani, purely arising from the Paraguayan war, have been, or are being, amicably arranged. With the other European nations we have no questions. Our commercial relations with all are steadily increasing, and emigration from every point is happily increasing.

Our constitution, laws, and customs, conspire to draw to our shores a laborious class of emigrants. Our ports and rivers are open to flags of all nations. Foreigners enjoy the rights of citizens: they can pursue their trade, business or profession, possess real estate, buy and sell same, navigate our rivers and coasts, profess their own religion, marry and will, or bequeath property according to law; are not even obliged to become citizens, or pay any forced or extraordinary tax. With such powerful inducements, with extensive and cheap lands, with free and well-paid labor, with perfect immunity from military service, it is not extraordinary that men from every clime should come to our shores, led on by the hope of gaining an independence, which never fails for those who work with energy and intelligence; and, as these advantages are known, the immigration increases. Capital is also flowing in on us, and over sixty millions of patacons has come to this country, to be invested in banks, railways, and other like establishments, which constitute the commercial wealth of this country.

It may possibly be said that such an immense influx of foreign interest introduced into this desert country may cause national complications, but experience has proved the contrary, and our relations with European governments were never more friendly and are far more pacific and cordial than when the rivers were closed with gates of iron to the commerce of the globe, and the few emigrants who were here in order to live with any security had to claim the protection of their flags. With our present policy we have acquired both population and capital, and elevated our country in the rank of nations; and as regards national complications, we have positive evidence that the country of the emigrant is where his livelihood has been obtained, his fortune acquired, where his family exists; the country, its institutions, its honor and grandeur are identified with his own and his children's, thus have we seen that in the hour of need the resident foreigners have sympathized warmly with the cause of this country and its institutions, and have not withheld from the Government their moral and in many cases material support, and it is just to remark that when the honor of the Republic was outraged and insulted by the despot of Paraguay, those parts where existed most capital and most foreigners were the first to respond to the appeal of the country. We may follow on, therefore, in the same policy with the greatest confidence, not that I mean to say the period of national wrongs and injustice has passed, but it is undeniable that a new power is raising its head in the world called 'Public Opinion,' and before which the oppressor's arm is raised in vain; this new power strengthens the weak and defends the right, and although it cannot totally remove, it lessens the duration of evils. In the Constitution is found the true policy of the Argentine Government. Frank, liberal and confiding with all the nations with which we have relations, we only ask in return a similar frank and liberal policy. If common national interest dictates this policy, so also does the interest we entertain for the prosperity of foreigners who live amongst us demand it.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The peace of the provinces has been undisturbed save by some slight difficulties caused by marching contingents, but law and order were quickly restored owing to the efficacious co-operation of the Provincial Governments with the national authorities. Notwithstanding the war, the commerce and industry of the Republic has wonderfully increased, which affords no room to conjecture how much greater would have been our progress if the country was at peace, but when the war terminates, and all the hands at present engaged upholding the national honor can return, they will again embrace their former avocations. The Ministers' report will inform you concerning the new law and organization of the Municipality of Buenos Ayres and other items touching the Provinces. Nevertheless, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject of popular suffrage. It is unnecessary to observe that representative Governments are based solely on the popular vote, and that if by unsufficient laws, errors, electoral corruption ensues, anarchy takes the place of legitimate authority. The Argentine Republic gained with its Independence universal suffrage; the Constitution and laws guarantee this right, and, therefore, any measure which deprives the citizens of this right is illegal; unfortunately violence and fraud have too often caused this deplorable result. Elections not only are a means of naming officers, but a popular manifestation towards the Government and the legislature, and the interference of Government is a direct injury to the rights of suffrage. A Government by violence or fraud making a legislature of its own converts the house into a minion of its own creation, and is, therefore, utterly ignorant of the real voice of the people. I have thought fit to speak thus clearly to you on this subject on this solemn occasion, when the breeze of prosperity is so propitious and we contemplate a grand future for our country, trusting to the patriotism of the citizens and of the Government. The great expenses caused by the war have deprived the Government of expending in useful works such as roads and bridges, and limited it to the continuation and completion of works already commenced. The most important work in the country is the Central Argentine Railway, the first section of which, 70 miles to the River Tortugas, is complete and open to public traffic. Early in August the line will be finished to San Geronimo (Frayle Muerto), 120 miles from Rosario. The great activity of the contractors in pushing the works ahead deserves especial praise, and particularly the untiring labors of Mr. Wheelwright, the concessionaire. The Government has omitted no endeavour to fulfil its stipulations with the contractors, and I think it right to remark that Mr. Wheelwright has now commenced its surveys for the continuation of the line from Cordova to the other Province, a scheme of the greatest importance for this country and destined to work an important revolution in the social and industrial resources of the Republic by facilitating transportation and calling into demand many of the Argentine products as yet comparatively speaking unknown.

The railways in Buenos Ayres are progressing and increasing in traffic, and in the province of Entre Rios another railway, seven miles long, has been completed.

The Postal Service has been well attended to, and although there is no increase in the postal revenue, which is caused principally by the war, some reforms will be found necessary in this regard. Immigration has not fallen off but increased, and the first four months of this year show 4,780; it is to be hoped it will still further increase. The best way to foment immigration is to adopt a liberal policy as regards public lands.

The Government has named a competent committee to collect and remit articles of home production to the Parisian Exhibition next year; and, it is to be hoped, the different provinces will second the efforts of Government in this respect.

FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue of the Republic amounted in 1865 to 8,295,071$ 28c. silver, being an excess over the year 1864 of 1,290,743$ 16c. silver, equal to 18 per cent. With this progress the revenue will double itself in about five years, under as liberal a customs legislation as any in the world. This surprising increase in the revenue may be explained by the extraordinary development of commerce and commercial enterprises, which will yet increase with peace and the facilities of railway transport. It is enough to know that the exportation of wool alone has experienced such a gradual progress as to place the Republic as one of the first exporting countries of this article in the world. The wool despatched through the Custom house of Buenos Ayres during the last three years, including part of that produced in the provinces, gives the following results:

| | Exported. |
|---|---|
| 1863..... | 2,943,697 @ |
| 1864..... | 3,019,071 " |
| 1865..... | 4,634,098 " |

If to this last figure be added that despatched through the interior riverine Custom-houses and to Chili and Bolivia, it may be calculated to exceed five million arrobes, exclusive of that used in the Republic.

The other articles of exportation maintain their level or have increased in quantity. The great increase of the products explains the notable commercial increase and consequently the additional increase in the revenue. With this revenue, with that part of the foreign loan realised up to the present, and with the provisional loans contracted by virtue of the laws of June, 1856, all the expenses of the Republic have been duly met, and, furthermore, the interest and amortization of the public debt has been regularly paid.

The Ministers' report will explain in detail the mechanism by which the revenue is paid in. The accounts of disbursement which will be presented to you, will explain the outlay and manifest the budget of the incoming year.

(To be concluded to-morrow.)

## ON 'CHANGE.

May 8th, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paper price of ounces, | $416½ |
| Do. Sovereigns, | 127 |
| First price of patacons | 26 05 |
| Second | 26 — |
| Last | 26 05 |

Cash sales, 16,780.

There was very little done on 'Change to-day beyond discussing the news of the war. The brokers had their pockets full of bulletins and many had private letters. It is useless to disguise the fact that the news caused a most profound impression, as owing to the rather foolish correspondence published in many of the papers the public was prepared for nothing else save the flight of Lopez and surrender of Humaitá. Advices to-day dashed this hope from the deluded public and convinced all that the Paraguayan question is yet very far off from a solution. Specie, however, suffered no alteration; paper money was in much demand, and gold hypothecated to obtain it.

The news from Montevideo caused a panic amongst the Spanish captains. It is thought that most of the vessels will change their flags. As shippers now will have nothing to do with Spanish bottoms, the presence of the Peruvian ironclads will cause the most serious injury to trade, but many assert that they will at once proceed to the Pacific.

A committee has been named to inquire into the bank swindle, and will shortly be able to report. It was said on 'Change that the amount is even larger than what we stated.

Time sales of specie very trifling. For the end of July 25.60. Speculators are at fault to know what to do, owing to the belief that the Government intends to fix the value of the paper money.

In National Bonds 18,500 sold at 39¾ buyers.

In Gas Shares 30 sold, cash, at 15 per cent. premium.

Exchange ruled rather flat, and a good deal was done to-day at 51d. 51¼.

The amortization of the Buchental Bonds took place at the Government-house. The following are the lucky numbers:—

38, 92, 408, 473, 613, 632, 671, 789, 1081, 1135, 1161, 1198, 1315, 1680, 1833, 1871, 1908, 2070, 2075, 2195, 2278, 2485, 2681, 2769.

In the plazas, owing to the rain, nothing whatever done.

In the deposits the following sales:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 American hides, 22lb at | 34r. |
| 1,200 salt horse, | 13¾r. |
| 18 chiguas horsehair, | 33r. |
| 110 bales Cordova wool, | 33r. |

## BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB.

The Return Match between H. M. S. Sharpshooter and the Buenos Ayres Eleven will be played on Thursday next the 10th inst. Wickets to be pitched at half past 10 o'clock prompt. A train will leave the 25 de Mayo Station at 10 o'clock. Full particulars in to-morrow's paper.


# TEATRO COLON

**ITALIAN OPERA.**

Ultima Funcion de la Temporada.

*El Jueves 10 del corriente.*

**Un Ballo in Maschera.**

á las 8 en punto.

**British Claims against the Province of Buenos Ayres**

Claimants for the above are hereby notified that the *third* Instalment of same is now payable on application at this office.

British Consulate, B. Ayres, 7th May 1866.

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
H. B. M's. Acting Consul.

56—3p m9

**Brandies.**

English, American and Australian Celebrated Old Brandies, On Sale at Moderate Prices at

OTARD, DESPUY & Co.
107—Belgrano—107.
499—6p m9

**Houses,**

To be sold 3 central houses producing 12 per cent at from $60,000 to $95,000 m/c. Apply at 57 Bolivar. 50..6p m9

**TO FLORISTS.**

At 11 a.m., on Monday, 14th inst., Mr. Mariano Billinghurst will sell by auction for cash the following beautiful and very valuable Flowers:—Acacida, Achimenes, Rododendrums, Lasuarinas, Gasmines, Metrocideros, and Roses, together with a large variety of air plants, Palmeros, Banaños, and others of beautiful foliage too numerous to mention in extenso.

69 | 6p,m9

**KEAN & GOERKE,**

Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers and Camp Agents in General, Corner of Calle Aduana and Calle Rioja, Rosario.

52—1m m8

**REMATES.**

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En la casa habitacion del Señor Don Diego Black, Victoria No. 269, en la otra cuadra del Teatro.

Por ausentarse del País.

El Miercoles 9 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, todos los muebles y demas menaje de dicha casa consistiente en:—

SALA.—Un piano Ingles de jacaranda perpendicular de Birkman, 1 juego de muebles id. forro torciopelo, compuesto de 2 sofaes y 100 sillas, inclusa las de brazos, 2 consolas de caoba con piedra marmol, un gran espejo de chimenea, o mesas para naipes, 2 preciosos cuadros al oleo del malogrado joven Argentino Sheridan, uno es un paisaje de la Suiza y el otro de Escocia y gravados Ingleses ricos. cortinas, alfombrado é demas adornos.

ANTE-SALA.—Un piano de caoba cuadrilongo para estudio, una Biblioteca de caoba con vidrios, 6 sillas, un bufete de Señora precioso de Nogal, un sofa forro de crin, varios medallones dorados, un gravado Ingles, alfombrado y demas adornos.

ADORNOS.—Una mesa escritorio de caoba con cajones, 2 id para la prensa de copias, 5 gravados Ingleses, 2 sillas de escritorio, alfombrado y demas adornos, libros y obras en Ingles.

SEIS DORMITORIOS—Amueblados con los útiles necesarios, como camas de fierro, roperos y lavatorios de caoba, espejos de vestirse, comodas y tocadores de caoba, sillas, estorados y otros útiles de esos departamentos.

COMEDOR.—Una gran mesa de caoba Inglesa para 24 cubiertos, 1 aparador id, 12 sillas de caoba asiento de estorilla, sofá de caoba forro de crin, 12 sillas de amaca, un servicio de mesa de porcelana Inglesa, 1 id de almacen cristaleria fina, 2 cuadros al oleo, uno, vista de una calle de la capital de Escosa, y el otro La Joven Mendiga, cuadro celebre é historico original, alfombrado y demas adornos de esta reparticion.

CARRUAGE.—Una volanta casi flamante de cristales franceses con ricas guarniciones y 2 caballos sainos Entre-Rianos de linda presencia.

COCINA.—Bateria de cocina, mesas armarios y todos los demas enseres de una casa de familia, una maquina de planchar.

9..xp m5

**POR EL MISMO.**

En su casa Calle de Potosí No. 70.

De Muebles y otros objetos.

El Viernes 11 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los siguientes muebles.

1 juego de jacaranda tallado compuesto de 1 confidente, 2 sillones y 12 sillas tapado en damasco de seda solferino, 1 ropero de jacaranda y roble con espejo de cuerpo entero, 1 mesa de jacaranda tallada para sala, 1 cama de caoba á la Francesa, 1 sofa de maroquin, 1 escritorio para Señora, 12 sillas de Caoba, 1 consol de caoba con marmol y espejo, 1 confidente de caoba y terciopelo, 1 comoda de Caoba, camas de fierro, sillas, mesas y porcion de otros muebles que estaran á la vista.

Al mismo tiempo,

100 arrobas Lana lavada para Colchones.

Al mismo tiempo.

De orden del Sor Consul de Francia 2 capones, 80 doz. cueros de cabra y perro con sweda.

14—xp m2

**E. MEDLICOTT & CO.;**

33—RECONQUISTA—33

**ENGLISH FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS,**

Beg to announce that we have received a large assortment of fine Spanish and Portuguese wines, by the steamer Galileo.

Also a select lot of Champagne, and first-class Madeira.

Also, a very superior Port, direct from Oporto the trial of which we strongly recommend.

In addition to the above there is constantly on hand a choice selection, comprising the following renowned wines:—

Sherry—Duff Gordon. Port—Sandiman and Co.

Lisbon Dry—Medlicott and Co.

Lisbon Red, 3 qualities—Medlicott and Co.

Bucellas—Medlicott and Co.

Bucellas Hock—Medlicott and Co.

Star Claret, in cases of Pints and Quarts—James Violet and Co., Bordeaux.

St. Julien.
Chateau la Rose.
Chateau Leoville.
Chateau Margaux.
Chateau Lafitte.
And Brandies.

Messrs. M. and Co. have now also a large assortment of preserved fruit of all description, preserved Fish in tins, and some very fine Scotch Orange Marmalade.

87 xp—m15

**Notice.**

A class will meet on Tuesday and Thursday, at 6 p.m. and cease at 8 p.m., at the English School-room, for the purpose of studying the higher branches of an English education: but 15 more boys can be admitted.

Buenos Ayres, May 7th, 1866.

GEORGE RYAN.

54—3p m8

**ENGLISH HOTEL,**

**Chascomus,**

Beside the railway station, will be open on Sunday 14th inst. Charges moderate. Horses taken care of.

Proprietor, GEORGE REEVES.

47—1m m8

**A Great Bargain.**

A gold watch with eight rubies, and almost new and warranted a perfect time-keeper will be sold for $850 original price $1,500. May be seen at 406 Calle Belgrano, from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 8 to 9½ p.m. 39..3p m6

**Wanted,**

A Cook for a small family, an Englishwoman is preferred. Apply to No. 350, Calle Florida, up stairs. 44..3p m8

**Wanted Immediately,**

A good man or woman cook, liberal wages given. Apply with character at 75 San Martin. 46—3p m8

**Clerk Wanted**

A Young Man, who speaks English and Spanish, as a Clerk, an Englishman preferred. Apply at the Office of the Administration, Ferro-Carril del Norte, between the hours of 10 and 12, on or before the 12th inst 55..3p m8

**Wanted,**

By a young Englishman who has been some time in the country and understands Spanish, a situation in a store or office. Apply A. Z. this office. 52..3p m9

**Wanted,**

A Cook and Housemaid at 80 Corrientes (altos). 42..3p m6

# SAVINGS BANK.

## BANK MAUA AND CO.

**No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,**
BUENOS AYRES.

*The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.*

*The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.*

*The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.*

*These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.*

*The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m til Three p.m on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.*

*The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn*

*The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.*

*The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare*

*The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.*

*Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1865.*

*P.p. Mauá and Co.*
*WILLIAM LESLIE*

**CONDITIONS.**

*First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.*

*Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p %) per annum, which is liquidated ever six months.*

*Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.*

*Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars curreney, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositer, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.*

*Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.*

# RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

**NAMES OF STEAMERS.**

CORDOVA,
ADA, UNA.
URUGUAY, LEDA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.
2nd „ .....£25.
3rd „ .....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd „ .....£45.
3rd „ .....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The s.s. CORDOVA, Captain Batty, will leave on Saturday, the 5th May instant.

H. A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.

# NEW WINTER GOODS.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMS begs to inform the public and his numerous friends that having just received an extensive variety of new and fashionable articles selected from the London, Glasgow, and Paris markets, he is prepared to exhibit an unequalled and varied stock, and respectfully suggests to ladies the advantage of an early visit. As the assortment embraces so many articles it is impossible to give the details within the limits of an advertisement. The following however will suffice to assure visitors that the assortment will include all that is new, choice, useful, and elegant

**Velvet, Silk, and Cloth Cloaks**

Of the Alexandrina, Belphor, and other designs. Cashmere, Silk, Tartan, and Merino Shawls, Dress materials of the latest fabrics

**Black and Coloured Silks.**

All the other departments are replete with a large variety of goods suitable for the present and coming season.

**The Boot and Shoe Department,**

having been considerably augmented presents an excellent opportunity for obtaining a constant supply of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

THOMAS HOLMS,

61 CORRIENTES 61.

# J. S. WYLLIE AND CO.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

## CHASCOMUS

Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.

**LA FAVORECIDA,**

Line of Diligences between B. Ayres, Lobos and Saladillo,
Agency, 243 Victoria.

Mr. F. DEBUN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has ceased to be mayoral to Saborido and Garcia, and has entered into partnership with Mr. Speratti with whom he will in future continue to run the Diligences as established by the old firm, and hopes by strict punctuality and attention to business to merit a continuance of that favor which the public have so liberally bestowed.

The coaches will leave B. A. for Lobos and Saladillo on Thursdays.

Arriving in Saladillo on Friday.

Returning for B. A. from Saladillo on Sundays.

Arriving in Buenos Ayres on Mondays.

N.B.—The coaches will leave the Morlo Station.

**American Dentist.**

*Dr. N. O. CORNWALL*
Calle Rivadavia, 275.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs.

Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured.

Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last 20 years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain

**Book-Keeper.**

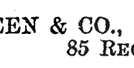
Offers his services from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., English house preferred. Apply to Messrs. MacKern Brothers, calle San Martin, 44. 214..16p,a29

**Corrugated Roofing Iron,**

Galvanized and Japanned,
Also best Annealed Fencing Wire,
GEORGE BELL,
211..1m,a29 Montevideo.

**La Zingara and Istria.**

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.
D3x G. WILKS, 7 Calle Mayo



**Dr. F. Bourse,**
SURGEON DENTIST,
Of New York,

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixtures, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.
Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

**Notice.**

Messrs. James Bell and Co. having retired from business on the 11th of August, 1862, and having waited up to the present for the payment of the accounts then due to them, have empowered me to recover the same in the most summary manner.

I hereby give notice that I will receive for one month without costs all such sums, after which time the parties who may be then indebted will be sued without any further notice.

April 7, 1866,
PATRICK D. LYNCH,
Plaza 11 de Septiembre first door from the Plaza in Calle Catamarca. 126—1m a20.

**STEAM-BOAT AGENCY.**

MATTI Y CA.
30——Calle Cangallo——30.

For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer

**Ibicuy.**

Will leave at 10 a. m. on Sundays, returning on Fridays.

**Esmeralda and Espigador.**

Will leave alternately on Thursdays at 10 a.m. returning on Tuesdays.

The steamer

**Tala.**

Will leave on Tuesdays at 10 a. m. returning on Sundays.

For Parana and Santa Fe—The steamer

**Ibicuy.**

Will leave on Sundays at 10 a. m. returning on Fridays

FOR GUALEGUAY.

Passengers will embark in the 'Tala' on Tuesday to be transhipped to the steamer 'Dolorcitas,' returning on Sundays.

For Corrientes and the intermediate ports—The steamers

**Esmeralda and Espigador,**

Will leave alternatelyat 10 a. m. on Thursday returning on Tuesday.

For Montevideo, the English steamer

**Rio Parana.**

Will leave on Mondays at 5 p. m. returning on Thursdays.

FOR SALTO

And all the intermediate ports—The English steamer

**Rio Parana.**

Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a. m. returning on Mondays.

FOR MERCEDES.

Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana to be transhipped to the steamer Mini at 5 p. m.

FOR GUALEGUAYCHU.

Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana on Thursday to be transhipped to the steamer Guazu at 2 p. m.

For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of G. Matti and Co. 30 Cangallo.

N. B.—The public is reminded that those paying in paper money are charged 4 rls. m|c per patacon, over the current price, on account of the fluctuating state of the market.

No parcels taken on the day of sailing.
118—xp F25.

**ALVAREZ Y RISSO,**

Reconquista 99½.

Ytinerario que regirá para los siguientes vapores desde el 1.° de Noviembre de 1865.

**Carrera entre Bs. Ayres y Montevideo.**

Para Montevideo—El vapor Inglés.
**RIO DE LA PLATA,**
Capitan Magnasco,—Saldrá los Mercoles á las 5 de la tarde—Regresará las Sabados al amanecer.

Para Montevideo—El vapor Italiano,
**TEVERE,**
Saldrá los Lunes y Viernes y regresará los Jueves y Domingos.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional,
**PROVEEDOR.**
Saldrá.....

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios—El vapor Nacional.
**PAYSANDU,**
Carga y Pasageros—Viage directo.
Este cómodo vapor y de primera marcha se establece en la carrera del Paraná hasta Corrientes directamente.

**Carrera entre Buenos Ayres y los puertos del Uruguay.**

Para el Salto é intermedios—El vapor,
**RIO DE LA PLATA,**
Saldrá los Sabados á las 10 de la mañana—Regresará los Miercoles al amanecer.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional,
**ALIADO,**

Todos estos vapores toman pasageros, carga y encomiendas, para los puertos de su escala.

El Paisandú podrá cargar hasta 300 toneladas y el Hecules 200.

TARIFA VIGENTE.

PASAJE DE CAMARA.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Montevideo | 8 ps. fs. de 10 rls. de M.Video |
| " Martin Garcia | 4 " " " " |
| " Higueritas | 6 " " " " |
| " Fray Bentos | 8 " " " " |
| " Concepcion | 10 " " " " |
| " Paisandú | 12 " " " " |
| " Concordia y Salto | 16 " " " " |

" Pasaje de Proa la mitad de estos precios.

Flete á carga á los puertos Uruguay 8 fts. á Montevidao 4 id. á plata efectiva al ½ p. %, oro ½ p. %, moneda papel ½ p. %, encomiendas precio convencional.

NOTA.—Los pasageros para Mercedes podrán seguir desde el Uruguay en el vaporcito Mercedes que está en combinacion con estos vapores, ó en su defecto desembarcarse en Fray Bentos y seguir en las diligencias que salen de ese punto tambien en combinacion con todos los vapores, proviniéndose que este caso el pasaje cuesta 8 fts. á Fray Bentos y mas 1½ de diligencia hasta Mercedes.

NOTA.—Para ser admitido el pasagero abordo de estos vapores y tener su correspondiente camarote, debe munirse del correspondiente boleto de la agencia.

OTRA.—El pasagero que quedara en tierra por su causa, tiene un mes de tiempo para hacer uso de su boleto en el mismo vapor, pero á condicion de dar parte á la Agencia antes de que regrese el vapor en el viago para que fué espedido y asi sucesivamente en cada viaje.

Por mas informes occurrán á sus agentes.
ALVAREZ Y RISSO,
Reconquista 99½.
14—xp m6

**EL COLEGIO DE SAN PATRICIO.**

I beg leave to announce to the public that the College above mentioned has been removed from San José de Flores, and is now formally installed in the house recently occupied by the English Consul, situated on the barranca between the quintas of Sr Klappenback and General Paunero, near the Church of the Recoleta, about 6 squares from the Parque station, via Calle Libertad. The attention of parents is particularly directed to the healthful and picturesque situation of this establishment which from its elevated position amidst a grove of ancient olive trees on the banks of the River Plate commands in every direction views of varied and enchanting scenery. On inspection I am sure it will be admitted that the Recreation Grounds—Study Halls—Dormitories, &c. stand unrivalled. Though the College is at a little distance from the noise and bustle of the city, yet its comparative proximity to it will, I am happy to say, afford facilities for the general management of a Collegiate institution which in a more remote locality could not be commanded.

P. FITZSIMON, A.M. Dr Ph.
(Director.)
169—1d 3w m28

**REAL HOLLANDS,**

Sole Exporter
HERMAN VAN HOUTEN.
Rotterdam.

This celebrated and well known Gin to be had of the office of the undersigned in lots to suit the purchaser shall from this date, according to agreement, only be imported by

D. F. W. PAATS,
69—Calle Belgrano—69
39—xp n8

**VESSELS LOADING IN PORT**

by

**L. SAGORY AND LENNUYEUX.**

SHIP-BROKERS.
47—Calle Cangallo—47.

HAVRE.

FENELON—French ship, 3|3 L.I.I., 1081 tons, Captain Goussiaume. Consignee, M. M. Llavallol & Sons.

ST. PIERRE—French Ship, 3|3, L I I 779 tons, Captain Delamarre, Consignee M. P. Ladvocat & Co.

PANAMA—French Ship, 3/3 L I I, 927 tons, Captain Surmont, consignees Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.

ANTWERP.

VICTORIA—Italian barque, 1st class, 770 tons, Captain Pagliano, Consignee, M M Fratelli Piaggio.

JACQUES CŒUR—French ship, (from the line of Havre) 3·3 L I I, 541 tons Captain Venard, Consignee, M M P Ladvocat & Co.

PALESTRO—Italian barque 3|3 1 1, 601 tons, Captain Pittaluga; consignee Piaggio Fratelli; Amberes.

GENERAL VON DOBBELLEY — Russian barque, 3/3, I I, 383 tons, Captain J. Stenvoos; consignees Cassallo é Hijos.

CHARLOTTE—Belgian brig, 3/3, L I I, 348 tons, Captain I. H. Van Gorp; consignees L. Sagory y Lennuyeux.

BORDEAUX.

VICTORINI—French barque. 3|3 L I I, 376 tons, Captain Brégeon, Consignee, M M Pequin, Petit, Larôche & Co.

ERNESTINE—French barque 3/3, L. I I, 277, Capt. Fribarrey; consignee M. Etchebarne.

MARSEILLE.

SPARTACUS—French barque, 5|6 2.1, 333 tons, Captain Giraud, Consignee, M C Denans.

ESPERANCE—French barque 3/3, L I I, 274 tons, Captain Cantoy; Consignees Messrs Jolly & Wallet.

CETTE.

TALMA—French brig, 1st class, 199 tons. Captain Bertrand.

LOADING

IN THE RIVERS FOR ORDER.

MARTHA ALIDA—Dutch barque, 3/3, A I I, Catain Karst.

146—1m a29

# HIBERNIAN HOUSE

64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad,
(between San Martin and Reconquista.)

## GENERAL CAMP STORE.

A large and well assorted stock o

GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.

## T. FALLON

64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every description.

**Dressmaker and Milliner**

Mrs. W. Wise begs to inform her friends and the public that she has commenced business, (as above) at 16 Calle Corrientes.
N. B.—A servant required. 48—2m m9

**MENSAGERIAS ARGENTINAS.**

98—Calle de Rivadavia—98.

La Diligencia para el Carmen de Arcco y Arrecifes, sale por el primer tren del Ferro-carril del Oeste, todos los dias 'nones' y regresará todos los pares.

**Pine Boards and Scantling.**

A large assortment of Pine Boards and Scantling are offered for sale at very reduced prices in the Barraca Calle Peru No. 359.
j5, xp, 30

# GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Beg respectfully to call the attention of their numerous customers to their present large stock of—

Plain and Fancy Winces and Serges.
Flannels, Flannel Shirtings.
Wool Plaids and Handkerchiefs.
Hosiery, including hand knit fingering Hose for Children.
Men's L. Wool Underclothing.
White Regatta and Crimean Shirts.
Pilot Jackets,

And a great variety of other goods suitable for the Season, inspection of which is invited.

49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.
100—xp d15.

**PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES.**

A visit to those countries in 1864,
On sale at Messrs. Mackern's book-store or at this office. x..m 6.

**Sewing Machines.**

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW.
204—Venezuela—204.

**To the proprietors of horses.**

As the winter season has now set in and the camp is improving I beg to advise horse-owners that I am ready to take charge of horses at so much per month for pasturage, at the same time making myself responsible for the value of any horses lost (not including such as may die a natural death), on the following conditions:

1st. Horses not exceeding $800 in value will pay 80$ per month.

2nd. Horses worth from 600 to 1,000$ will pay 100$ and horses worth over 1000$ shall be charged 10 per cent., on their value for monthly pasturage.

3rd. Horse-owners will have to send for their horses to the estancia, and when delivering them will get a receipt from the Mayordomo; but when there are more than 4 horses the undersigned will send to take them or return them to town at 60$ a head.

4th. Horse-owners may leave their animals as long as they like, but cannot take them away until first paying whatever is due for them.

5th. After 4 months of pasturage the owner will be required to pay the cost of same, and if this be not satisfied within a further term of 2 months the horses will be confiscated as property of the estancia and branded with the estancia-mark.

6th. Every horse-owner will receive a ticket bearing my signature, expressing the value of the horses left for pasture, the date and conditions

7th. Every horse-owner shall deliver to me the 'boletos' of the horses or a copy of same, to prevent the horses being seized as stray animals.

8th. In case of a horse dying, a piece of his hide with the mark will be returned to the owner.

The Estancia 'Santa Maria' is distant 11 leagues from Buenos Ayres, partido of Ensenada, near the Donselaar station on the Great Southern Railway.

For further particulars please apply, to—
ERNEST OLDENDORFF.
37—a.28 6m. 23, Calle Chacabuco.

**To Irish Residents.**

Thom's Irish Almanack and Official Directory of Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1866, comprising the most important, statistical, and other information.

A new and large supply of Catholic Prayer Books, a great variety in all bindings.

The Christian Brothers School Books.

Doctors Plunkett, Devereux, and Butler's Catechisms.

Carleton's Willy Reilly and his dear Colleen Bawn and other works.

The Young Christian's Library sorted, assortment of Catholic Divinity and a variety of religious books, including the Glories of Mary.

The London Journal (illustrated) being a miscellany of amusement and popular information by the most eminent writers.

Martin Haverty's, Keating's, and other Histories of Ireland.

Cobbett's History of the Reformation.

All of Gerald Griffin's works.

Songs of Ireland, Spirit of the Nation, Lyrics of Ireland and other song books.

Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation.

Dr. Cahill's Letters and Speeches.

Gahan's, Ligouri's, and others Sermons and Discourses.

Personal Recollections of O'Connell.

The Orators of Ireland, being select Speeches of Henry Grattan, John P. Curran, Daniel O'Connell, R. L. Sheil, Edmund Burke, Lord Plunkett, &c. &c.

Hay's, Cloney's, and other Histories of the Irish Rebellion.

The Scottish Chiefs by Miss Porter.

Dr. Lingard's History of England, 13 vols.

Books for the Country, on Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Poultry, Farm and Fruit Trees, &c.

Expected shortly a large supply of new Novels.

MACKERN BROTHERS,
44—Calle San Martin—44.
In front of the Cathedral.
151..6pd & 15p w m2

**Office of the Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway.**

Buenos Ayres, 8th April, 1866.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway, in this Republic, in accordance with the power vested in him by the statutes, duly approved by the Government, has the honour of making known to all who have subscribed for shares, in this country, that the sixth payment of £2 sterling or 9.80 dollars, upon each share, having been already paid on London, he has fixed the 30th day of the present month of April for the payment in this country of such sixth quota, the amount of which is required to be paid in the office of the Director, No. 87, Calle de la Reconquista, by all subscribers of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and in the other Provinces of the Republic at such offices as the parties delegated by the Directors may determine respectfully.

By the 4th article of the Statutes the Directors are empowered to demand payment from subscribers of moneys due for shares, provided that 21 days' public notice be given, previous to the day fixed, and that no call shall exceed £2 sterling, or 9.80 dollars, per share, and further, that no call shall be made without allowing three months to pass, counting from the previous call; it being the duty of subscribers to pay such calls, made in accordance with the above stipulations, to such persons and at such offices as the Director may determine.

The call for the fifth quota, in this Republic, was made on the 8th of January of the present year. TOMAS ARMSTRONG.
85..1mo,a12

**J. S. Wyllie and Co.,**

Beg to inform their numerous friends and customers that they have just received their winter stock of wincies, alpacas, and other dress goods, blankets, gents heavy tweed suits, pilot jackets, oilskins, &c.

Chascomus, April 24, 1866. 166—xp a26

**TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES**

*Via Mr. Richard Knowles, of Lisbon, and Signals for Ships to his Consignment or to receive orders through him, &c.*

Copies of the New Telegraphic International Convention, Instructions and Signals for the use of Ships with an explanatory Circular, have just been distributed to Mr. Richard Knowles [of Lisbon], correspondent at this port.

In case there has been any omission in their distribution, merchants can apply to Messrs. Mackern, Brothers, Libreria Inglesa, Calle San Martin, No. 44. They are also requested to apply at said Libreria whenever they may need envelopes and forms for telegraphic despatches, signals for the use of captains, with instructions, &c., referring to same. 205—6pa29

**La Uruguayana.**

The Directors of the above-named Company, notify the public that on and after the 20th of March, 1866, a line of Diligences will run between Luxan and Navarro, passing close by the estancia of Dn. Nicholas Gonzalez.

The coaches are of the most modern structure, combining lightness and strength, and will be drawn by animals remarkable for their swiftness. They will leave Buenos Ayres with the first train, on 'even days,' and will return to the capital on all the 'odd days.'

The proprietors of this company have always on hand, for the accommodation of the public, a large number of four-wheeled spring-waggons, which are admirably suited for the conveyance of sheep, merchandize, &c. The company will guarantee the safe delivery of all parcels, letters, or moneys confided to them.

City agents, Srs. Picot, Hermanos, 243 Calle de la Victoria. Country, do. Dn. Santos Briato Sarden, Hotel Navarro.

Proprietors and conductors, DUFOUR, BROTHERS. 147—xp m29

**GERMAN BURMEISTER,**

Consignatario de frutos del pais.
Wool and produce broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

**Entre-Rios.**

To be rented ½ league of first class camp, giving a lease for four years. For particulars apply at Barry and Walker's, 97 Calle Defensa.
83—1m a12

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

My fears and suspicions, as mentioned in the 2nd edition of my Prospectus of Hesperidina, have been realized.

SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF HESPERIDINA have appeared in this city and Montevideo, manufactured by liquor-vendors, and it is sufficient to taste these beverages which fill some of our auction-marts, to judge of the difference between my bitters and this spurious Hesperidina which is wholly destitute of the tonic qualities that constitute the chief medicinal element of my well-known Hesperidina. What do imitators care whether their imitations have this or that unwholesome or deleterious substance, so long as people drink them? Their grand point is to sell, and as the genuine article is in great and increasing demand they seize on it for a fraudulent purpose. They try to imitate it in appearance as far as possible and get an unscrupulous lithographer to aid their designs by copying the label of the Hesperidina: their business is then complete.

The mixture of the spurious 'Hesperidina' is after this manner: aguardiente, sugar, essences and some unwholesome drugs, all these articles being of the cheapest and commonest kind, in order to have a ready sale at low prices to the fools who buy. "Everything, they say, can be disposed of at the auction-marts," and it matters little to them if the poor people who drink such stuff be soon laid up on a bed of sickness.

Fortunately, I am not afraid that people will try more than once such beverages, and in reality my Hesperidina gains credit by such spurious imitations, for only the best articles are imitated. But, for the public welfare, I must protest against such attempts, and bring before the tribunals the daring imitators and their accomplices. Pending their punishment, the public must be on its guard, and see that the genuine article is known by the following marks:—

1st. All bottles must have labels like the above heading with my name and signature at foot.

2nd. They must be sold at some of the respectable Hesperidina agencies, as mentioned in the lists published in the city journals.

3rd. The price cannot be under $300 per dozen, or $30 a bottle, as anything cheaper must be a spurious imitation.

4th. The genuine article has never been sold, and never will be sold, at the auction-marts.

M. S. Bagley

**WILLIAM M. MOONEY.**

WOOL-BROKER.
NO. 762 CALLE PIEDAD,
Buenos Ayres.
161..xpm28

# F. Sprunck & Co.

93—CALLE ZAVALA—93,

**Agents for the 'Standard,'**

have constantly on hand,
Pianos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.
Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.
Music of all classes.
Stationery.
Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish.
A large assortment of Engravings and Photographs,
Charts and Maps.
English songs and sacred music.
Books for Children, &c.
T. SPRUNCK & Co.,
Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 93,
220..xpsm6

**Mensagerias "Las Generales al Sud,"**

Administracion, Calle de Potosi No. 269½.

ORDEN DE SALIDAS.

Para Dolores sale los dias nones y regresa los pares.

Para el Moro por la Brava, los dias 3, 13, y 23.

Para la Laguna de los Padres, los dias 1, 11 y 21

Para Quequen por el Verano de Baudris los dias 7, 17, y 27.

NOTA.—Se previene que de esta administracion se depacha una galera para el Tandil por Navas los dias 1 y 15, y otra para las Cinco Lomas, los dia 9 y 25.

LA EMPRESA.
17—6p m6.

**Mensagerias "Las Generales al Sud,"**

Calle Potosi 269½.

Ponemos en conocimiento del Publico que en virtud de la mucha escasez de caballos que hay de Chascomus á Dolores nos hemos encontrado en la necesidad de deminuir las salidas para ese punto, con el objecto de tener salidas infalibles y de ese modo poder servir mejor al publico.

**Nueva Orden de Salidas.**

Carrera de Dolores—Sale los dias 1, 5, 10, 15, 20 y 25.

Carrera del Moro para la Brava—Sale los dias 5 y 20.

Carrera de la Laguna de los Padres y Ballenera—Los dias 1 y 25.

Carrera de Quequen para el Verano de Baudriz—los dias 10 y 25.

Nota.—Estas salidas rejiran desde el proximo mes de Mayo.

Otra—Las encomiendas y equipajes se reciben en esta administracion hasta las 12 del dia de salida.

Buenos Ayres, Abril 13 de 1866.

*La Empresa.*
98—9p a21

"THE STANDARD"—Printed and Published every morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, No. 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E.T. MULHALL.

SUPPLEMENT TO

# Buenos Ayres Standard.

THE Government Franchise Bill has monopolised the attention of political circles for the past fortnight. After a debate on Earl Grosvenor's amendment to the second reading in the Commons, extending over eight long nights, the House divided on the morning of Saturday last, and the second reading was carried by a majority of five, the numbers being, for the Government, 318; against it, 313. There was unprecedented excitement, and the announcement of the result was received with repeated bursts of applause from both sides. The bill has yet to be fought in committee, the Opposition having acquired fresh vigour from the unexpected largeness of their minority. On the other hand, notwithstanding the small encouragement apparent in so small a majority, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after the division, spoke of the forthcoming committee in a tone that indicated the most hopeful determination to carry the bill through.

THE Queen held a Drawing-room on the 5th inst., which was attended by an immense number of the highest aristocrats in the country. Her Majesty attends more to public business than she has yet done since the death of Prince Albert.

THE Princess Mary of Cambridge is to be married to Prince Teck on the 11th of June. The Queen has signified her consent to the union, and a grant of £3,500 per annum will be asked from the British Parliament.

THE annual financial statement was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 3rd of May. The estimated revenue of the country for 1866-67 is £67,575,000, and the expenditure at £66,225,000. The surplus revenue for the year, amounting to £1,350,000, he applied thus:—£307,000 in the total repeal of the timber duties, £58,000 in equalising the duty of wine in bottle with that in wood, £112,000 in repealing the duty on pepper, £85,000 in reducing the duties on stage carriages, omnibuses, post horses, &c. The remainder be applied to the reduction of the National Debt. The great feature in this Budget, however, was his allusion to the coal supply of England, which, according to recent statistics, would be worked out in a hundred years, thereby considerably lessening the prosperity of this great commercial country.

THE testimonies of sympathy and respect which the English Press has so unanimously given to the late Queen Marie Amélie (who, I may mention parenthetically, was interred, at her own request, in the dress she wore on leaving France on that memorable month of February, 1848, for her long exile) have profoundly touched the friends of the Orleans family. But through the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* they state that the late Queen sympathised with all her heart in every political act of Louis Philippe's reign, and they designate the *rôle* attributed to the Queen in 1848, in order to contrast her courage with the asserted weakness of the King, as "entirely romantic." She never exhorted him to put *himself* at the head of the troops while she prayed at the window of the Tuileries for his safety. This scene never existed except in the imaginations of Lamartine and Lord Normanby; and by way of explanation of the King's passive attitude when the storm came, and as a side-blow at the present Emperor, the Orleans family say: "The time had not yet come when it would *seem* only natural to establish one's supremacy by striking terror into the people of Paris." This curious manifesto has excited a good deal of talk among political circles in town, and general regret has been expressed that a sincere sympathy with fallen fortunes should have been mistaken for a condonation of the errors of policy that led to the destruction of constitutional government in France. Louis Philippe insisted on being Prime Minister as well as King; consequently, when the opposition became the majority, and he refused to allow them their turn of office, he had to give way, and this inability to appreciate what forms the essence of constitutional government led to its downfall.

SOME of the London parishes are bent on convincing the most sceptical of the necessity that exists for reforming the present administration, so far as it affects the sick poor. The other day we had in St. Pancras the case of an infant that was "laid out" ready for burial while it was still breathing; and now we have the irrepressible Bethnal-green Board of Guardians turning up again, and in as objectionable a manner as ever. Some short time since a pauper was found dead in his bed, and it was proved, both at the inquest and at the investigation ordered by the Poor-law Board, that the man's death was in consequence of the *gross* neglect of some official in not seeing that he was supplied with proper nourishment. The Poor-law Board has ordered the official to resign, or to be dismissed; but the guardians, instead of carrying out this order, passed on to the next business, so we are told, amid some "merriment." This, to compare small and disgusting things with great, resembles Nero's fiddling while Rome was burning.

THE crime of forgery among the mercantile and trading classes is much more common than the outside world suspects. Indeed, among a certain class of bill discounters a forged acceptance is preferred, rather than otherwise, because of the greater probability there is of its being paid at maturity. Unfortunately for Mr. Lindsay, a merchant of Cannon-street, instead of going to a discounter of this class, he went to the Agra and Masterman's Bank with a forged bill for nearly £400. Inquiries were made, and the result is, that Mr. Lindsay has been committed for trial.

FURIOUS driving along the streets is a growing offence, and although the fatal injuries caused thereby are so numerous, our police magistrates appear to look upon the offence as a mere trifle. In one day I read of five convictions at different police-courts, but the offenders were only punished by small fines of from 10s. to 40s. The matter has become so serious that really a contemporary journal does not very much exaggerate when it states that it will ere long be necessary for a traveller from the West End to the City to telegraph to mourning wives and anxious mothers somewhat after the following fashion:—

2.33 P.M.—Charing-cross. Safe so far.—3.25 P.M.—Fleet-street. All right. Only two collisions.—4.15 P.M.—Lombard-street. Starting to return. Slightly bruised. Broken nose. No alarm.—6.0 P.M.—Back at Charing-cross. Hope to dine at home at eight.—7.30.—St. George's Hospital. Small accident. *No danger. Left arm safely amputated. Legs recover in year or two. One eye gone.*

THE preparations for laying the new Atlantic cable are fast approaching completion. The workmen have already commenced stowing away the new cable in the tanks provided for its reception. It is expected that the Great Eastern will again commence her hazardous enterprize at the end of June or the beginning of July.

LOCK-OUTS and strikes have been the order of the day with certain sections of the industrial classes in the metropolis and the provinces. The most formidable, perhaps, has been that of the tailors, who assembled in such numbers in London as to completely put the masters at defiance. A word upon this may perhaps explain to some of our readers the apparently low wages of tailors. Nominally, these men have worked for 6d. per hour hitherto, but a certain fixed number of hours is calculated as the time necessary to make any particular garment, and at this fixed rate the worker is paid. A good workman, however, under the old regulations might make 9d. per hour, or even more. The strike was for an extra penny per hour, and the masters have agreed to pay it, so that the fixed rate is now 7d. per hour, instead of 6d.

RAILWAY accidents still prevail, and it appears directors are very slow to use those remedies which would prevent them. An accident occurred at the Broughton Station, on the Lancashire line, last week whereby several carriages were thrown over, whereas there is a patent which has been before the public for some time, which would uncouple the engine from the carriages the moment it left the line. These couplings, which are the invention of Mr. Kirkman, should be attached to every carriage, and many of the fearful accidents which occur would thus be prevented; but railway directors are so parsimonious that they will adopt no remedies for the security of life unless forced to do so by Government. We hope, during the present Session, members of Parliament will examine these matters, and oblige the managers of companies to adopt all methods which will give additional security to railway travelling.

A QUARREL between two volunteer officers has caused some sensation during the week. Lord Ranelagh was charged before the Brighton magistrates with assaulting Captain Robert Norton. It appears that the captain was walking along the West Esplanade at Brighton, when Viscount Ranelagh ran up and used some very strong language, which induced Captain Norton to strike his lordship twice. Lord Ranelagh retaliated and knocked the plaintiff down, and further said that some day he would have his life. Lord Ranelagh pleaded "guilty" to the charge, but said it had occurred under circumstances of very great provocation. He did not, however, wish the charge to be gone into there, and was therefore willing to submit to any penalty the magistrates might think fit to inflict. The Bench, after a short deliberation, decided to bind the defendant over to keep the peace for six months—himself in £500 and to find a surety for another £500. The latter was soon found, and his lordship was released.

OF all the ways of being revenged upon a wife, perhaps the following is the most singular. A man named Johns *drowned himself* in the river Thames, and the following note was found in his pocket. "Mrs. Johns, when you receive this I shall be no more. You are the cause of all my misery. I shall never trouble you again. The act I have committed will deprive you of all benefit from either club or insurance." At the inquest his widow said the man had been a brute to her; and who can gainsay it?

THE letter in which Mr. Peabody has replied to her Majesty is admitted on all hands to be a model composition. It has, if that could possibly be so, raised him still higher in public opinion, for it shows that while he thoroughly appreciates a most unusual mark of distinction, he yet, at the same time, sets a higher value on the approval of his own conscience. His assurance that the Queen's letter to him and her portrait will be valued as the most precious heirlooms he can leave in the land of his birth, and that they "will ever be regarded as an evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United Kingdom towards a citizen of the United States," is peculiarly graceful. Not so delicately expressed, but still indicating the same spirit, was the American Minister's allusion to this matter at a recent Mansion-house dinner. He acknowledged that, as an American, it had given him the utmost possible pleasure to see this "magnificent tribute" of the Queen to Mr. Peabody, "a tribute which it was as becoming to her to pay on the part of her subjects, as it was of him to receive as a republican citizen of the United States." Mr. Adams added that Mr. Peabody is about to distribute as large a sum in the land of his birth as he has distributed in London. This example of giving away a part of one's wealth while still living bids fair to become fashionable. The eminent Greek merchant, Mr. Peter Pantia Ralli, has just presented, at King's College Hospital, the large sum of £6,000, for the purpose of establishing a ward for poor sick children in that institution.

HORACE WALPOLE, in one of his very democratic moods, declares that there is enough water in a washerwoman's tub to submerge the dominions of a good many German princes. When I read the announcement that the popular Princess Mary of Cambridge (who has been given away in marriage by rumour so many times) was about to be married to the Prince of Teck, I supposed he was one of Walpole's princes, for I had heard of the principality of Reuss, with its standing army of four soldiers and one drummer-boy, but I had never heard of Teck. It appears, however, that the dominions of the Prince, who is so fortunate as to have secured the hand of our Princess Mary, are quite safe from the washerwoman's tub, being, as the Americans say, "nowhere." He is the son, by a morganatic marriage, of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, and had consequently no right to the title of prince till 1863, when he was made one by Royal decree. He is twenty-nine years of age.

AN extraordinary case of robbery is reported. Two young men, closely connected with the nobility, became pupils of a clergyman in Yorkshire. Their pleasing and gentlemanly manners obtained them many friends, and they were invited to the tables of several gentlemen in the locality, amongst the rest they were frequently the guests of Captain Oliver at his country residence. This gentleman was robbed of some valuable property, which had been taken at various times. A detective was called in, and his suspicion immediately fell upon these two young gentlemen, and one of them has been brought before the magistrates at Tadcaster and committed for trial.

THERE have been some remarkable cases before the law and police-courts. A hard-working and well-conducted man, cursed with a drunken wife, found her one night outside a public-house, in the midst of a crowd, endeavouring to stand upon her head. In a moment of irritation he knocked her down and kicked her. He pleaded guilty to the crime of manslaughter. He threw himself upon the mercy of the Court, and sentence has been deferred. Mr. Lindsay, the merchant who forged an acceptance to a bill, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. When the sentence was pronounced he fainted, and had to be carried to the cells below. The bill against Mr. Ferguson, who attacked and seriously wounded a policeman in plain clothes, under the impression that he was a robber, has been thrown out by the grand jury of the City of London, who accompanied their finding by a presentment condemning the employment of policemen in plain clothes—in plain English, in disguise. An omnibus driver has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour for furious driving, which caused the death of an old man, and another driver has received one month's imprisonment for a similar offence.

THE English and French missionaries who were given in custody for propagating doctrines which were opposed to the religious views of the Abyssinians, have been released. Accounts have recently been received at the Foreign Office from the British Consul, stating that in his negotiations with the King of Abyssinia he had been received in the best possible manner by his Majesty, who, after the first interview, ordered that all the European missionaries should be released.

THE Reform Bill has been the principal feature in politics. The Representation of the People Bill has been argued with strong party spirit. The debate has brought out all the great orators in the House of Commons. There have been windy speeches, there have been logical ones, and there have been practical ones. On all sides it has been contended that some reform is necessary, but what that reform should be gave room for dispute. Earl Grosvenor's amendment, if carried, will shelve reform for a period, at least. At the time we write, however, the division has not taken place, but Ministers expect to have a majority of from 25 to 30. After this clause by clause will have to be passed in committee, and with a narrow majority this will be a tedious course; and even if things go smoothly forward, the bill will not be ready for her Majesty's sign-manual before June.

A VERY short bill, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, is expected to pass both Houses of Parliament without any opposition, and will come into effect almost immediately. This is a bill concerning capital punishment, and based upon the recommendation of the commissioners appointed to investigate this subject. The chief provision of the measure is one which declares that after the passing of the bill all executions shall take place within the walls of the prison, under the observation of certain official authorities appointed for that purpose. By this Act those terrible crowds which assemble in front of the gallows when any poor wretch is to be hung, will not be gratified with the "little pleasure" they feel upon such occasions.

THIS reminds us of the horrible murders which have recently been committed. A widow, of about forty years of age, who was housekeeper to a London merchant, living in Cannon-street, was murdered most mysteriously. At half-past eight in the evening the poor woman left the dining-room to attend to a bell, and was found an hour afterwards dead in the passage, with her head beaten in by some blunt instrument, supposed to be a been jealousy or a disappointed attempt to extract money. Again in Drury-lane a man cut his wife's throat and then committed suicide, leaving seven orphans unprovided for. At Tunbridge Wells a woman attempted to murder a man with whom she cohabited, and she succeeded in destroying a little boy of whom the man was supposed to be the parent. At Gateshead a child, between five and six years of age, was found on the roadside murdered, under circumstances of frightful barbarity; and in Limerick the wife of a publican near her confinement was barbarously murdered, suspicion resting upon her husband. These atrocious deeds all occurred in one week, and it by no means shows that the fear of the scaffold prevents the crime of murder.

STRIKES amongst artisans have become a kind of institution in this country, but we think it is for the first time that we can record a strike amongst the agricultural labourers. A large meeting was, however, held at Maidstone, at which the grievances of this class of persons were discussed. A respectful letter was sent to 150 employers, pointing out their hardships and asking for an extra 6d. per day. Not a single reply was given to any of these letters, and the men are said to be making monthly payments towards a fund to provide for their necessities when a strike may come and this is expected about harvest time.

MEMBERS of Parliament are, many of them, employed day by day on election committees, and the investigations, as far as they have gone, prove distinctly that in many boroughs excessive bribery and corruption was carried on at the last general election. Many extraordinary instances were disclosed in regard to Nottingham, and it is contended that not only the agents of one gentleman who contested this borough, but those of all the members tampered with the voters. Two petitions have just been decided: Mr. Forsyth's election for Cambridge has been declared invalid in consequence of the hon. gentleman holding an office of public trust for which he receives an emolument; Mr. Leveson-Gower has been unseated for Reigate, and the election declared void. The unseated member was exonerated from personal blame, but his agents were declared guilty of bribery and other corrupt practices.

## THE COURT.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales are staying at Sandringham. Her Royal Highness the Princess, in consequence of her interesting situation, takes very little out-door exercise. On Sunday morning their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and Prince Teck, attended by Lieut.-General Knollys, Major Grey, Colonel Home Purves, Viscountess Walden, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Holzmann, attended Divine worship at Sandringham Church, the officiating clergymen being the Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. F. C. Hope Grant.

ON Tuesday his Royal Highness attended Newmarket races, and witnessed the race for the Two Thousand Guineas.

ON Sunday afternoon, after a long interval, the band of the Royal Horse Guards, by command of her Majesty the Queen, commenced playing on the East-terrace of Windsor Castle. The terrace was crowded by promenaders. The band for the future will play on the terrace during the Queen's absence from Windsor.

THE Queen is residing at Osborne. Her Majesty takes frequent walks and rides in the neighbourhood, and is enjoying remarkably good health.

THE Prince and Princess of Leiningen have been paying a visit to her Majesty at Osborne.

ON Saturday Messrs. Carpenter and Westly had the honour of exhibiting their magic lantern before the Royal family and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household.

MESSRS. DICKENSON and TILT had the honour of submitting to the Queen their sketch from a photograph of her Majesty.

THE Court is expected to return to Windsor from Scotland, on Friday, the 4th of May.

TWO grand concerts will be given at Buckingham Palace in June next.

THE *Court Journal* says the marriage of the Princess Helena and Prince Christian, which will be in the early part of the month of July, will be of a very private character. The ceremony will take place at Windsor Castle, in the private chapel, where preparations have been already commenced.

Death of the Tipstaff of the Court of Queen's Bench.—Mr. Ching, who for many years past held the office of tipstaff of the Court of Queen's Bench, died on Saturday. The deceased, who had been ill for some time past from the effects of an internal abscess, was very much respected by the members of the bar and the legal profession. Feeling incapable of discharging his duties, he sent his resignation to the Lord Chief Justice on Friday, but there was no apprehension then that his death, which took place the following morning, was so near.

# PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

DURING the past week the House of Commons has been more a theatre for dispute and attack than for debate. Parties on either side of the Speaker have watched each other like ancient gladiators ready for the fight. It is the custom that whoever moves the adjournment of the debate has possession of the House when the subject is again introduced. The Ministerialists meet early in the day and select their champions for the evening, and the Conservatives do the same. Thus on Monday, the 16th, Mr. Maguire led off on the part of the Government. He was rather dull, and said a great deal about nothing, except that he considered that the Reform Bill was a judicious one, and he should vote for it. He was followed by Lord Dunkellin, the eldest son of the Marquis of Clanricarde. This nobleman is a captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards, and his name was prominently before the public during the Crimean war as the officer who, in a dark night, walked into the enemy's camp by mistake, and, although made a prisoner of war, was so well treated by the Czar that his friends said it was the best thing he could have done. The noble lord represents Galway. His voice is seldom heard in the House of Commons, but upon this occasion, with a speech evidently prepared, he was chatty, unassuming, and pointed. He supported the amendment, because he considered that the bill before the House was a half-and-half measure. Then Mr. Forster spoke from the Treasury bench as an employer of labour, advocating the right of the working man to have a voice in the country, stating from his experience he was convinced that the extension of the franchise was the one thing needed, and ended with a pathetic appeal to "gentlemen on the opposite side of the House to give up the strife and submit to this moderate bill." Then followed Sir J. Simeon, who is always good-humoured and sanguine, looking, with his fine Saxon head and long auburn beard, like one of the ancient Britons rising to give us a lesson on Reform. Then we had a few minutes from the sombre Sir F. Crossley, and after him Mr. Adderley rose from the front Opposition bench and made some slashing onslaughts on the Chancellor of the Exchequer for speeches made in the provinces, and charged him with attributing to the Conservatives scurrilities which he (Mr. Gladstone) had alone used. Mr. Gladstone has a more susceptible spirit than the late Premier, and winces under these attacks; on this occasion he muttered something from his seat to the effect that what was said was untrue, but Mr. Adderley went on with his accusations, and made a regular want of confidence speech. Mr. Layard followed on the part of the Government; he had evidently risen to contradict the statements of the last speaker, but he meddled and muddled about the conduct of ministers generally, how they had saved us from war, how they had managed financial affairs, and was diving away far from the subject of Reform, when a boisterous shout of "Question, question," arose. Mr. Layard did not like this, and began to talk about the injustice of the Opposition in making such attempts at interruption. Ironical cheers followed these observations, and the Conservatives kept up a kind of contemptuous laughter during the whole of his speech; not that his observations were unsound, but he beat about the bush and spoke of other matters rather than that on debate. Then Sir Hugh Cairns concluded that evening's debate, in a long, elaborate speech, in which he was quite the special pleader. Mr. Graham then moved the adjournment until the 19th.

Two days' interval was allowed to elapse before the Reform Bill was again introduced. First, because on the 17th (Tuesday) Sir Fitzroy Kelly's motion on the malt-tax was to come on, and the next day being Wednesday, according to custom the House met for a morning sitting, which was devoted to private bills.

On Thursday, the 19th, the House was again crowded, and Mr. Graham, the new member for Glasgow, and the seconder of the address in answer to the Queen's speech, was the opener. He did not, however, acquit himself so well as he did on the former occasion; his Scotch accent was very strong, and his half-finished sentences often left you in the dark as to his true meaning. Then came Lord Elcho with what may be termed a slashing speech; the words uttered against retrograding members were bitter, and especially affected Sir W. Hutt; but they were uttered in such a gentlemanly tone and with such suavity of manner that half the sting was lost. He was lustily cheered by the Opposition. Sir Wm. Hutt next rose and vindicated his conduct, stating that the motion he had put on the paper was still there, that he had never been opposed to the Government, but had put his motion about the redistribution of seats in the purest friendship. This having been answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his entire satisfaction, he considered he was justified in supporting the bill. After the last speaker came Mr. Beresford Hope, a fine type of John Bull; he speaks boldly and straightforwardly as if he firmly believes in every thing he states. He tried to be humorous upon this occasion, but in this he failed. Some allusion had been made by Mr. Layard, the previous evening, to "Snug, the joiner," to whom he had likened Mr. Bright; and Mr. Hope, pointing to such words proceeding from one of her Majesty's Ministers, said it was extraordinary, but he put a new interpretation upon it. A joiner, he believed, was also a cabinet-maker, and probably the hon. member for Birmingham was the Cabinet-maker in the present House of Commons. The joke did not appear to be seen, or if seen not appreciated. Mr. Hope, however, went on with more jokes, and then went into a version of the natural causes of the intellectual superiority and political trustworthiness of the classes who now possess political power. Mr. Hughes, of "Tom Brown" fame, who is always an advocate for the working man, spoke for nearly an hour upon co-operative and benefit societies, with which the industrial classes were associated, endeavouring to show that there was not the least danger of extending the franchise still further than is proposed by the new Reform Bill, for there were as many differences of opinion amongst working men as there were in that House, and he believed every honest labourer would vote at least as conscientiously as the middle classes do at present. Mr. Doulton, then rose, and taxing the Government with breaches of faith, expressed his determination to vote for the amendment and against the bill. Mr. Milner Gibson, with an animation which he has not shown for this five years, delivered one of the finest diplomatic speeches which had up to that time been uttered, and he was received with applause by both sides of the House. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, with less than his usual success as an orator, talked on for nearly two hours; the house became thinner and thinner, and when he sat down there were not more than fifty members present. It was a quarter past one when Mr. Leveson Gower moved the adjournment till the following day.

I shall not weary the reader with a *resumé* of Mr. Leveson Gower's speech, or of the several members that followed him on Friday. Mr. Gregory, Mr. Young, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Coleridge, and Mr. Horsman, all spoke upon the question. Mr. Young, the Scotch Solicitor-General, was the most logical, and drew down cheers from all sides of the House. He is evidently a rising man, and will, doubtless, occupy a high position if the present Government remains in power.

But looking at the events of Friday there are several things which attracted the attention of those present that have been but slightly recorded in the newspapers. First, the Speaker, who is still very lame, asked permission of the House that Mr. Dodson, as his deputy, might be allowed to attend the House of Lords to hear the Royal assent given to several bills. Business was suspended for a time, and Mr. Dodson put himself in readiness to lead the Faithful Commons. No Usher of the Black Rod arrived, however, and it appears that no Royal Commission was formed. After a time the business of the Commons was proceeded with, and the Royal consent to certain bills was deferred to another time, although the newspapers next day recorded that such had been done.

About five o'clock on Friday, Mr. Adair, as chairman of the Nottingham Election Committee, walked up to the table of the House, and gave in the report, which declared that Sir M. Clifton, Mr. Morley, and Mr. Paget had all been guilty, through their agents, of illegal practices at the last election, and therefore the present members were unseated, and the petitioner was also disqualified to take his seat. No sooner had this been communicated, than Viscount Cranborne rose and said, "Mr. Speaker,—Sir,—I rise to a point of 'privilege.'" The word "privilege" sounded like magic. Members were mute whilst his lordship stated, with great emphasis, that "he understood a gross breach of the privileges of the House had been committed. It had been communicated to him that the moment the decision of the committee was known, three sheriffs' officers pounced upon a late member for Nottingham, and carried him off to prison." After stating that he believed this act to be illegal, he moved that the sheriffs of Middlesex be directed to appear at the bar of the House. Colonel Edwards seconded the motion, and several members spoke upon the breach of privilege. One member, however, remarked that he had seen the hon. baronet walking quietly home with a friend. "Yes," said another member, "and probably that friend was a sheriff's officer." Roars of laughter followed this announcement; but the funniest thing was that the sheriffs of Middlesex happened to be in the Ambassadors' seats, below the bar of the House, in their robes of scarlet and ermine, as is their custom when they come to the House on official matters. On this occasion they had come with a petition in favour of the Reform Bill, and they looked as much amazed as any one present at the course taken. The Attorney-General stated that if such an act had been committed it was illegal; but now an honourable member remarked that he had doubts as to the truth of the statement, upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that the noble lord would withdraw his motion until further inquiries had been made. This was accordingly done. The sheriffs, as is their usual custom when coming to the House officially, invited several members to lunch with them in the Dining-hall, and, to the surprise of every one, who should be there but Sir R. Clifton, about whom so much had been said. The sheriffs laughingly offered him their hands, and Mr. Maguire, who was present, darted into the House to inform Lord Cranborne of the circumstance. His lordship remarked that he obtained the information from one of Sir R. Clifton's counsel, and, looking indignant that he should be so deceived, rushed out of the House, as if he was intent upon having his revenge upon the counsel in question.

As it came near midnight, and at the close of Mr. Horsman's speech, Mr. Bright moved the adjournment of the debate. There were loud cries of "Go on, go on," "Divide, divide." Mr. Bright looked uncertain, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said that he hoped at that late hour hon. gentlemen would not press the debate to proceed further, but, in appealing to the right hon. gentleman, the leader of the Opposition party, he would ask his assistance to enable the debate to terminate at an early period; he hoped that it could be so arranged that the division should take place on Monday or Tuesday. In answer to this Mr. Disraeli rose with much dignity and reminded Mr. Gladstone that the debate was adjourned during the recess in a peculiar manner to "another place," and the result was that a great many speeches must be answered which had never been made in the House of Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of being content with a speech on introducing the bill, had already made six, and it was not too much to expect that before the debate terminated he (Mr. Disraeli) would desire to make some observations. On Monday the debate would be opened by an orator who seldom interfered in a debate without adding some fuel to the fire; and therefore it was impossible to say when the debate could be satisfactorily concluded, although he hoped it might be finished before the end of the week.

Great anxiety was exhibited outside of Westminster-hall on Monday, when it was known Mr. Bright was to speak on the Reform Bill. I did not, however, wait to see whether the crowd recognised their Quaker friend, but hastened into the House to secure my seat. Some three hundred members must have attended prayers upon this occasion. As the preliminary business proceeded there was a sort of cross-firing going on amongst members as to the probabilities of carrying the bill; the Liberals seemed to console themselves with the idea that if this bill were thrown out another Reform Bill must shortly be introduced, which would be much more sweeping in its character; whilst the Conservatives seemed to crow as in triumph, and could scarcely conceal their delight when the chairman of the Lancaster Petition Committee read from the bar of the House their report, which unseated the two Liberal members for that borough. "Two more gone;" "What does Mr. Brand think of his majority now?" and other sentences of a similar nature were uttered. There was a general feeling, even amongst the Liberals, at this time that the bill, in its present form, was doomed.

The House had for some ten minutes to listen to the dull, monotonous voice of Mr. Darby Griffith in reference to a new writ to be issued for Helston; but what he was saying scarcely a member in the House knew, or even seemed to care to know. After this sundry questions were asked and answered by the Ministers.

At ten minutes to five o'clock Mr. Bright rose, and was received with cheers. At first he spoke very slowly and somewhat doubtfully—he was answering personal attacks made upon him by Mr. Lowe and Lord Stanley. To the first gentleman he apologised for adding a few words to what he (Mr. Lowe) was supposed to have said in a recent speech, and recorded them as spoken; this was a mistake, but he sincerely believed it had done the hon. gentleman no harm; and to Lord Stanley he offered some explanations. He then turned to the Reform Bill and the amendment proposed by Earl Grosvenor. He gave the noble earl every credit for sincerity, but Lord Stanley, he said, who seconded the amendment, was less candid and more deceptive. Indeed, there was a sort of terror and no confidence in the noble lord's speech that he had never witnessed before in that House. It was a momentous thing for the heirs of the two greatest houses in this country to set themselves against the popular measures proposed by the most popular members. He would give a little advice to the noble lord. He would tell him not to sever the good feeling which now existed between the aristocracy of the country and the popular members. He then read over the names of peers connected with the present Government. Many of them were in the peers' gallery, and appeared to bow as their names were read out. He asked the noble lord whether, with such names as these, the Ministers were likely to do anything too democratic. He warned the noble lord of the danger of setting the dukes and the nobles or their representatives on the one side of the House and the popular party on the other. If such should ever occur, he may be assured th the popular party would win.

Not to weary my readers, however, with extracts from a speech which they have, doubtless, read throughout, I shall only remark that after Mr. Bright got well into the Reform Bill, he became eloquent, and touched upon all the points of the people's rights and privileges, and demanded for them the attention of that House. Many portions of his speech were cheered ironically by the Opposition, more especially when he said that Conservatism in all countries had been the signal of their downfall. He compared the bill now brought before their notice with that proposed by Mr. Disraeli, and he considered that the present measure was infinitely superior to any which had preceded it, and therefore his earnest support would be given to carry this bill through its various stages. His hard hits at the Opposition generally, and Mr. Disraeli in particular, were loudly applauded by the members on the Ministerial side of the House; but when he stated that he was not there to disavow the views of the Opposition, or defend the acts of the Government, but as an honest advocate of the working classes, he was immensely cheered. Under the new Reform Bill, as now proposed, he said, four millions of adult males will have no vote or voice in the nation. Only one in every five adult males would have the franchise. He did not believe in the statistics introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or that 25 per cent. of the working classes had now the privilege of voting. He knew this to be incorrect; and he could show them at least one county magistrate pat down as a working man. He ridiculed Lo Stanley and Sir Bulwer Lytton for appearing admire the industrial classes of this country s yet debarring them from the privileges they ough to enjoy. It reminded him of these words Shenstone—

"He kicked them downstairs with such sweet grace,
That they thought he was handing them up."

He would not say that the Reform Bill now i roduced may not be defeated; he was not one wh was able to compute the numbers of a politic party; he knew, however, that the right ho gentleman opposite (Mr. Disraeli) had a Parli mentary Bradshaw of his own, but all his lin converge towards Downing-street. He conclude by asking the House to believe that he was speak ng with no party spirit, but with pure honesty purpose. The only political gain he desired was th of a pure conscience after labouring honestly in just cause. The beautiful words of Sheridan ma be applicable to himself:—

"Content sits basking on the cheek of toil."

"For it," he said, "the working man has gain any political freedom, have I not a right t partake of some of the glory of obtaining it?" The hon. gentleman spoke within a minute or t of two hours, and sat down amid great cheers.

Mr. Whiteside next rose, and in the manner of special pleader attacked Mr. Bright, point b point, and condemned the language used as onl suitable to a platform, and not to a glorious a sembly like that in which he had the honour t sit. In a long speech of over two hours he co demned the Government measure, and applaude the principles upon which Lord Derby based hi Reform Bill. He paid a tribute of respect to th memory of Lord Palmerston, asserting that, ha he lived, no such fragmentary bill as the presen would ever have been introduced.

Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens argued in a cool, philo sophic manner that a Reform was necessary, an that almost every member would belie his profes sions on the hustings, unless he supported th present bill.

Mr. Walpole rose as an independent member but, nevertheless, he attacked the Governmen and supported the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone, in rather a flippant style, justifie the Government bill. Several times he apologise for his little experience in the House, and there fore his inability to cope with some of the brilliant speeches which had been made previous to hi rising. There was a little impatience displaye during his speech, and an occasional "Divide divide," was heard. The only hit he made wa when asking how many of the members of th House represented the working classes. Th member for Brighton might be called the workin man's representative, and so also might his hon friend the member for Lambeth, but there were not 14 members in that House who could be sai to be working men's representatives; thus a extension of the franchise was necessary, that th working man could be better represented.

After a few words from Sir Reynald Knightley and Mr. Butler-Johnstone, Mr. Gladstone an nounced that, in consequence of Mr. Sheridan the member for Dudley, having refused to forego his motion for Tuesday, the debate must be adjourned till Thursday. Mr. Disraeli was de sirous of concluding the debate, and hoped thi would be accomplished on Friday. Mr. Lowe moved the adjournment, and had therefore pos session of the House for Thursday.

## *VALUE OF LAND IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.*

On Saturday, at Guildhall, before the Common Serjeant, as Deputy Recorder, and a special jury, a case, "Farlow v. the Commissioners of City Sewers," occupied the whole day, in which some remarkable evidence was given as to the value of land. "Number One," at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, required to widen the thoroughfare for City improvements. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. Garth were for the claimant, a member of the City Sewers; Mr. Lloyd and Mr. J. O. Griffiths appeared for the commissioners. The land had been divided, and Mr. Farlow had the few of 412 feet superficial, now vacant, at the corner of St. Paul's-churchyard. Part of the frontage was in Ludgate-street, and part in St. Paul's Churchyard. There was but little depth, and the sum claimed, with 10 per cent. compulsory sale, was £17,682. Mr. Farlow had commenced to build a house when the commissioners gave him notice that they would take the property. A sum of £582 was agreed upon and the only question was the value of the land. The jury went to see the property and afterwards heard the evidence on both sides. On the part of the claimant, the land was valued at the annual value of 30s. per foot super., making £600, and at 25 years' purchase at £15,000, to which the 10 per cent. for compulsory sale was to be added. It was stated that an offer of £800 a year for a house to be built had been made. For the commissioners several surveyors were called, who stated the value to be from 15s. to 20s. per foot, and the valuation from £6,000 to £8,000; a rental of £350 would be a full amount. Mr. Lloyd declared that no business profits would bear the rents that were demanded in the City of London, and that they must decrease. Mr. Hawkins claimed the sums he had proved to be the value of his property, which was admitted to be the best situation in the City of London. The Common Serjeant summed up with great care, and the jury retired, and on their return assessed the compensation at £10,482. The case was not concluded till nearly five o'clock.

## *CONCLUSION OF THE COUNTESS OF BELLEW'S WILL FORGERY CASE.*

Mrs. Anne Cusse, 80, of Winterton-house, St. John's-wood, appeared for the eleventh time on Thursday, at Westminster Police-court, to answer the charge of having feloniously forged two signatures to a copy of will, or deed of gift, of the late Caroline Countess Bellew, and, further, with feloniously uttering the same will, knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud.

Mr. W. H. B. Pain, solicitor, appeared for Miss Bellew; Mr. Lewis, sen., of Ely-place, for Mrs. Cusse; and Mr. W. D. Smyth, of Rochester-row, appeared on behalf of James Verlander, who stood charged with perjury respecting the signatures to the alleged forged will.

The case had been adjourned from the previous day to give the prosecution time to consider whether they would proceed further with the case after the suggestions thrown out by Mr. Arnold as to the improbability of a conviction.

Mr. Pain, in reply to Mr. Arnold, now said Miss Bellew instructs me to state that she still wishes to proceed with this charge.

Mr. Arnold expressed his surprise at this, especially after what had fallen from her own counsel the day before, in which he (the learned magistrate) thought Mr. Pain agreed.

Mr. Pain observed: Miss Bellew tells me she commenced this case on principle, without any vindictive feeling, and that having so commenced it she considers it her duty to proceed with it even now.

Mr. Lewis thought that after the opinion the magistrate expressed on Wednesday there was not the remotest chance of a conviction. There would be many insurmountable difficulties to contend against in establishing a charge of perjury, for if she had committed forgery she also had perjury. It would involve a waste of thousands to go on with such a fruitless prosecution, and he asked the magistrate to take upon himself discretionary power, and discharge the prisoner. Let it be adjourned *sine die*, and no more would be heard of it.

Mr. Arnold said that since Wednesday he had again looked over the evidence, and his opinion as to the improbability of a conviction was greatly strengthened. The prosecution, however, through Mr. Pain, wished to press the matter, and it must go on as a matter of course.

Mr. Pain begged to state that he was only speaking for Miss Bellew—not himself. Since the previous day he had advised her, and it would not be his duty to state that advice; but he had given the magistrate her decision in the matter—not his. He was in an unpleasant position, whereby he could not state his own conviction, but he must say that the case, if it went before a jury, would be strengthened on his side.

Mr. Arnold said, after what had fallen from Mr. Pain he must exercise his own discretion. All the evidence was opiniatory. Out of seven witnesses for the prosecution, five had broken down, and out of five for the defence three had broken down. He imputed nothing to their veracity; they were stating their opinions. The improbability of a conviction now had almost amounted to an impossibility that any jury would convict on such facts. He had given the case his fullest and best attention. He must say there was no case to go before a jury, and the prisoner must, therefore, be discharged.

The old lady then left the court with her friends. Verlander's bail was ordered to be discharged.

Mr. Peabody sailed on Saturday from Liverpool for New York in the Cunard steamer Scotia. All will unite in wishing the benevolent man a safe and pleasant voyage.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

### he Intervention of France and Englanc in the German Quarrel.

Prussia is arming, and Austria is arming. To-da y four they will ight, and to morrow that they wil . We fear, in fact, that the public will be a eared as we are of this mystification, which lasts to ay. However, to perform our duty to the last, w ase before our readers the following passage from a nch letter, the writer of which appears remarkably conversant with diplomatic facts:—

It is certain that the two Governments of France d England have counselled moderation here. The ter of Earl Russell has been much talked of, in hich he expresses the pacific wishes of England. ith respect to the way in which the Government of e Tuileries has acted to urge the Prussian Govern ent to be moderate, it is said, that M. Benedetti was ged to remit to the King an autograph letter of apoleon III., in which the Emperor of the French akes the Sovereign of Prussia for the order of the lack Eagle conferred on the Prince Imperial. The rench Ambassador, it is alleged, received orders to ail himself of this opportunity to express to the ing the wishes of France for the preservation of ace.

The substance of what M. Benedetti said is as llows:—"France regards the maintenance of peace a European want. It is contrary to her principle hat a question solvable by diplomatic means should , under any pretext whatever, decided by arms. hat way of acting would injure the interests of all th ntre of Europe. If, in spite of these warnings, wa ould break out, it is certain that France would not e on the side of the Power which broke off negotia ons."

It is not known what reply was made to these ords, but it is asserted that these overtures hav eply impressed the Sovereign.—*L'Opinion National*, aris.

### Mr. Bright on Sunday Schools.

The best leg is put foremost, and that is the magni ent fact of 2,000,000 Sunday scholars, and 200,000 achers—that is, one to ten scholars. Mr. Bright ad to leave this starting-point very shortly, in order take a less cheerful view of the present state of ings. Sunday-schools were the matter in hand, nd here was something to be proud of. Many, too, ould be pleased, many amused, to find John Bright oting George Herbert's quaint verses on Sunday. A unday-school is a very pretty sight, and it must con ibute much to the observance of the day. It is the hildren's weekly parade, for they all come in their est, and show their little finery much better than in e dark, crowded galleries or back seats of a church. ut we hope to be excused if we confess that the Sun ay-school, in its present form, appears to be some hat of an intruder, and to owe its existence to me serious deficiency that ought not to be. f a child is properly taught on the week day, e will not require much teaching on Sunday; nd if it was taught its religion in the hurch, it would not require the additional labour of ttending a school class. The morning and evening ervices of the Church of England are together never ss than three hours. The morning and evening unday-school attendances are two hours more. This mounts to five hours, and we doubt if the best, the evoutest, and the devoutest child in these realms can ive much attention to that amount of preaching, inging, psalm-singing, and teaching in one day. hese are few adults, with minds ever so disciplined, ho do not find even the short evening service severely ax their powers of sustained attention. A child, of ourse, is still less able to bear it. How much more han it has already been sitting on a bench for an our, upon very much the same sort of work! Then his is repeated in the afternoon, and through out the greater part of the year, the two ervices, the two attendances, and the going to and ro must take up the whole of daylight. If the hildren do go to weekday-schools—and out of two illions the greater part must go—we do not see why hey could not as easily be prepared there for the unday services. Our first question, therefore, is, Why Sunday-schools, when there are weekday chools? But we have another question to ask, which ossibly is more to the purpose. Why Sunday-schools, hen there are Sunday services? The answer, of ourse, will be that the services don't suit the hildren, and are not for the children. This brings s, then, to the further question, Why not have ervices for the children? For aught we know, it may e so in some of the communities represented on this ccasion; but we speak for the Church of England. Often as the suggestion has been made we have never eard but one serious objection, and that we confess o be a very serious one. It is that the entire con regation would vote themselves children and frequent he service which was a less tax on their attention. his objection we really think might be met. But here does seem wanton cruelty in compelling a crowd f children, most of them under ten, to sit out long ermons on no other pretence than that if they were allowed to leave, the rest of the congregation, like a lock of sheep, will rush out at the gap. The conclu ion we have come to is that Sunday-schools exist ecause our weekday-schools are not what they ought o be, and our Sunday services are not what they ught to be; and therefore something is invented of a ybrid quality, to do what both fail to do. This would e very well were not the Sunday-school, in most in tances, an addition to the two others. The whole is oo much for anybody—certainly too much for children. —*Times.*

### The Reform Bill.

The debate of Thursday night, the first on the econd reading of the Reform Bill, was at least nimated. The huge rolls of petitions in favour of he bill which delayed the debate appeared to produce tonic effect upon the leader of the Lower House, and Mr. Gladstone's speech was ardent, if not very con incing. He insisted on the Tory Government's pledges not only to grant reform but to reduce the franchise, which no one disputed. He attacked with vehemence the article in the *Quarterly Review* which assigns so dictatorial an influence to Mr. Bright, the Government's "insatiable ally," denouncing its state ments as groundless, which no one doubted—except perhaps, Lord Cranborne, who, at Mr. Gladstone's pointed allusions to these errors, "like the father that begat them—grees as a mountain, open, palpable," threw back his head, and gazed as steadily at the ceiling of the House as Sam Weller himself when challenged by the little judge to identify a parent who might certainly have been described in similar language. Finally, Mr. Gladstone panegyrised the progress of civilisation truly enough but very irrele antly, and the working class quite as justly and quite as irrelevantly, recalled Mr. Lowe once again—with flattering terms of compliment that evidently came from a deeply grateful heart—and ended his eloquent speech by saying that if that gentleman's description of the artisan class was true, it was quite enough not only to destroy the bill, but "to destroy also the hopes of every generous heart and every intelligent mind; there is no hope left for England if that picture, which my right honourable friend with his matchless pen strove to draw, is a true picture."—*Spectator.*

"Let us for a moment recall the bare political incidents of the last Reform Bill, forgotten, apparently, though so recent. Yet be it observed—and what fact can be more eloquent for reform now?—the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was just opening, and had just killed Mr. Huskisson, when Lord Grey and Lord John Russell brought in their bill. Its second reading was carried by a majority of one; so much for the difference between a Parliament and the country. Ministers, with the alternative of resignation, dissolved the House; and the new House gave them a majority of 136 on the second reading. The Lords threw the bill out; the Commons instantly passed a very strong vote of confidence in the Ministry. Riots and troubles of all kinds arose; Ireland was agitated, and the cholera came to distress and decimate the agitated people. Again the Lower House gave the Cabinet a majority of 116; alarmed and wavering, the Peers admitted a second reading by nine voices; but then, with English re-assurance, they once more rejected the measure. The country rose like one man; the new House of Commons passed another stern vote of confidence; Westminster demanded that supplies should be stopped); Marylebone threatened to pay no more taxes; Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool stopped their looms and left their ships and carts. The Duke of Wellington dared not take the reins of power, Sir Robert Peel would not, and that which should have been granted at first generously was finally extorted; for the Upper House was emptied to avoid being swamped, and the Reform Bill passed. Thirty-four years of almost constant exclusion from power have since banished those foolish obstructives! Well might Sir Edward Lytton say that "the wars of the interval had been waged by Liberal Cabinets;" for since that day Tory Cabinets have never been allowed time to fight or do much else. The country visited with retroactive the guilty politicians who could not read the signs of the times, and would not understand the people till they thundered anger and insurrection in their ears. And the reason why we reproduce such details now, is that with the same, or a stronger position in favour of Reform, the same fatal tactics are on foot. Technical objections are raised to meet clear principles; Parliament is set up against the people, thus meriting the penalty of dissolution; and Ministers see themselves driven back step by step upon the country. And in such a case that country never fails, and never can fail, to carry them forward against with a power no longer under control, till that which should have been a treaty is turned into a battle, a rout, an angry victory—the passions of war convulsing the nation for years.—*Telegraph.*

There is room for debate, for differences of opinion, for a balance of advantages and disadvantages. It is not obvious at the first glance to every honest Catholic of average capacity, that the interests of the Empire of society, and of the Church, are immediately concerned in giving a victory within the next fortnight either to the Whigs over the Tories or to the Tories over the Whigs. It cannot be expected that most Catholics of Whig, or Liberal, or Radical, or Democratic opinions, should feel anxious to defeat the Reform Bill, and to put the Government out, for the Government have brought the Bill forward to strengthen the Whig, Liberal, Radical, and Democratic party, and expect that it will redound to their advantage. And again, some Catholics who neither understand politics nor feel any interest in them, entertain expectations that they will obtain some concessions from the present Government which will be of value to public interests. These are matters on which the subjective views of each individual will mainly govern his conduct. For our own part, and in our humble judgment as far as the Reform Bill alone is concerned, the bill is a bad bill, and ought to be rejected on the second reading. Secondly, upon the whole, we think that if the present Government were put out, and were replaced by a Tory administration, the good results of the change would not only equal the disadvantages, but would probably outbalance them. Thirdly, and independently both of the Reform Bill and of the local interests of Catholics within the realm, we think that a strong Tory Government might, for a time, be of use, both in checking the spread of revolutionary principles abroad and at home, and also in maturing and carrying remedial measures for Ireland which we do not expect to see carried, unless the Tories can be induced to support them.—*The Tablet.*

### Debate on the Irish Church.

Beyond the statement that public opinion was not yet ripe for the abolition of the Irish Church, Mr Chichester Fortescue had nothing to offer in fulfilment of the promises implied in past speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, except a vague shadowing forth of a plan by which a portion of the Irish Church revenues could be devoted to Roman Catholic purposes. In a really statesmanlike sentence, The O'Donoghue, whose speech was alike brilliantly eloquent, and practically sound, pronounced this poor and inadequate proposal to be one which would complicate the disease we are seeking to cure, and which was diametrically opposed both to the spirit of the age and to the temper of the people of England. It is greatly to be hoped that before the question is again raised the Ministry will have resolved upon a much more definite and sufficient policy. In the mean time there is a certain advantage in their conceding the justice of those requirements which the Irish nation have so long and so gravely insisted upon. But the general tone of the debate reminds us, however, how exceedingly necessary was the eloquent admonition addressed to Parliament by Mr. Bright on the late sad occasion, when the liberties of the Queen's Irish subjects were suspended. There is still no serious endeavour to apply statesmanship soundly and courageously to the ills of Ireland. Had the urgency and importance of matters now before Parliament been pleaded in bar of immediate action against the Irish Church, the plea might have been admitted. But the Government cannot be acquitted of their obligations on this subject because they languidly throw themselves and their responsibilities on public opinion. Had they frankly supported Sir John Gray's motion they would have done much towards the formation of that public conviction which will one day effectually settle this question. So long as it is paltered with, Parliament is in a position almost as absurd as Mr. Whiteside occupies when, in the maturity of his years, he glories over those puerile achievements of Mr. Gladstone's early ecclesiastical enthusiasm, which their author has long since cast behind him into unregretted oblivion.—*Morning Star.*

### *EXTRAORDINARY SCENE ON A CORONER'S INQUEST.*

On Saturday afternoon Dr. Lankester presided over a jury at the Feathers Public-house, Great Wild-street, St. Giles's, on the body of John Toomey, aged nine years, the son of Irish parents, whose death occurred under very extraordinary circumstances.

Long before the jury assembled a great number of men and women had congregated in and about Wild-court, and by their demeanour a riot was expected. Such, however, having been anticipated, several police-constables, headed by Mr. Inspector Brennan, came down from Bow-street station and kept the mob from proceeding near the house where the inquest was to be held. The cause of this unusual scene was owing to the issue of the coroner's order for a *post-mortem* examination, which was to have been made on Friday, but owing to the violent conduct of the relatives of the deceased and others, threatening to murder the surgeon and the coroner's officer if they attempted to enter the house, it was not performed until shortly before the arrival of the coroner, and then only by the persuasion of a Catholic priest. On each occasion the surgeon and officer had to be protected by the police.

The jury having viewed the body at No. 7, Wild-court, some difficulty was experienced in having the body identified. At length, however, the mother was admitted, and suitably addressed by the coroner, which had the effect of somewhat restraining her violence of manner.

Mr. William Bennett, medical officer to St. Giles's Workhouse, said: He had never seen the child alive, but he had understood that some time in September last he had swallowed the broken end of a bone needle-case, which he coughed up in February. The result of his examination was that death was produced by an abscess in the middle lobe of the right lung, owing to its being wounded by the bit of bone. He sunk under irritative exhaustion.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

During the inquiry two women kept up a continual clamour, and on the surgeon and officers leaving the court they rushed at them to have their revenge, but were restrained by Inspector Brennan, who had his shins kicked by them. On getting into the street they hooted out that they would have their revenge.

The police then dispersed the mob.

### *EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.*

On Thursday an action in Exchequer, "Minter v. Reynolds," was tried at the Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion-square, before Mr. Under-Sheriff William Burchell and a common jury, brought to recover compensation for breach of promise of marriage, in which the damages were laid at £500. The defendant had allowed judgment to go by default, and a court of inquiry was executed for the assessment of damages.

Mr. George Francis was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Codd for the defendant.

From the statement of the learned counsel, it appeared that Mrs. Minter, the mother of the plaintiff, Elizabeth Minter, kept the Rose and Crown public-house in Whitefriars. In June, 1864, the defendant, who was foreman of the works of the Thames Embankment, became acquainted with her, and afterwards lodged at the house with his mother. In January, 1865, he proposed marriage, and informed Mrs. Minter that his salary was from £2 15s. to £3, and that he was entitled to some house property left by his father. The wedding was fixed to take place on the 7th of February last. On the night of the 6th they were all together, and retired to bed, the defendant still residing at the public-house. The marriage was to take place in the morning. All appeared to be happy. There was no quarrel, and nothing said to mar their happiness. Strange to say, the defendant sneaked out of the house before seven o'clock in the morning, and had not been seen since by the plaintiff or his family. On that very morning he was married at St. Pancras Church to a person named Ellen Smith, and the pair, as alleged, was that the lady who had been housekeeper to a colonel, was possessed of £2,000. Miss Minter had no fortune. She could not be called by an anomaly in the law, and he was confined to the evidence of her mother and sister. It could be shown that shortly before the time appointed for the marriage the defendant had presented the young lady with a wedding-ring and gold keeper. The plaintiff was 24, and the defendant a few years older, perhaps 33.

Mrs. Minter and her second daughter, Rebecca Minter, were called. They supported the statement of the learned counsel, and were not asked as to the alleged fortune of £3,000 by the marriage with the lady named Smith. The mother produced a certificate of the marriage on the 7th of February, on which day he was to have been married to her daughter. Miss Minter said she bought the wedding-ring and keeper at the request of the defendant, and he presented them to her sister, saying he should require her services at the wedding.

Mr. G. Francis claimed substantial damages for the heartless and cruel conduct to the young lady by marrying another for money on the very day he was to be married to her. It was most heartless conduct.

Mr. Codd addressed the jury in mitigation of damages.

Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchall told the jury that the only satisfaction the lady could obtain was in money, and he thought he would be a bold man who could do away with it. By an existing anomaly in law neither of the parties could give evidence. It was quite true that if a defendant could not pay in pence he must pay in person. Perhaps large damages would prevent the plaintiff getting anything, and he was bound to tell them that they had no evidence as to the £2,000.

The jury assessed the damages at £100.

Death of Lady Ponsonby.—We have to record the death of Viscountess Ponsonby, aged 80, on Saturday, at her residence in London. The deceased was a daughter of George Bussey, fourth Earl of Jersey.

### *THE REGISTRY OFFICES AGAIN.*

A young woman applied for advice on Saturday at the Marylebone Police-office. She said she saw an advertisement in the papers for a "companion to a lady," applications to be made to the "Cavendish Institution," 12, Mortimer-street. On going there she saw two men, and 5s. was demanded before any particulars could be given. Complainant paid 5s., and the address "Mrs. Ablett, care of Mr. Shearing, Herne Bay," was handed to her. She received a receipt for 5s., at the bottom of which was written, "No situation guaranteed." She wrote to Mrs. Ablett, and received no reply, but subsequently received a letter, signed "J. L. Banks," stating that Mr. Shearing was a baker, and knew nothing whatever of such a party as Mrs. Ablett, although he had letters continually being addressed in that name. She called at the institution that morning, and, seeing a young woman about to "register," she advised her not to pay any money, and called upon the parties to return the 5s. She was asked by one of the men to walk into a private room, but refused to do so, stating her intention to make the matter public, and came direct to the court, and was followed by one of the men, who offered her the 5s. in the passage, but she refused it. Mr. Knox expressed regret that he could not assist the applicant. This was not the first application by many respecting the same "Institution." He instanced some cases, and cautioned the public, and a person came forward and returned the 5s. to the applicant. An officer from the Institution for the Protection of Women and Children said that if any persons who had complaints against servants' registry-offices would call there and make them, every assistance free of costs would be afforded them for obtaining redress.

### *THE GIPSY AND HIS DONKEY.*

Matthew Janix, a gipsy, who was entered in the charge sheet as having no home or occupation, was brought before the magistrate at the Wandsworth Police-station, charged with having been at top great a distance from his donkey and cart, as not having the proper control of the same; also with not having his name and address on his cart.

Police-constable Mills, 39 V, said: Last evening I saw a donkey and cart wandering up the High-street of Wandsworth, and I could not see any one with them. The donkey went some distance, and seeing no one with it I took it and the cart to the station. On examining the cart I found no address upon it. The inspector called me to take the donkey and cart to the green-yard, where the prisoner came up and violently demanded their restoration. I said he should not have them, and told him to go to the station. He did so, and he was detained.

The Prisoner: The donkey was stopped only a few yards from the public-house where I was.

The Constable: I stopped the donkey at West-hill, and it was half an hour altogether before I saw the prisoner.

Inspector Lusher: When he came to the station he said he had no home. Having a great deal of trouble with these men, I thought it would be better to detain him.

Mr. Dayman (to the prisoner): If a constable finds an animal straying in a highway he is bound to take it up. You have no business to leave the donkey unattended.

The Prisoner: I went inside with a man to have a little beer, and the donkey started on.

Mr. Dayman: At all events, you paid no attention to the donkey. I shall let you off on this charge if you pay the expenses of the green-yard. You are fined half-a-crown for not having your address on the cart, for, if an accident had occurred, the police would not have been able to bring you to book.

Prisoner: It was very cruel to shut me up all night.

Mr. Dayman: You ought to think yourself lucky to escape without a fine.

The prisoner then left the court to recover his donkey and cart.

### *ELECTRICAL TORPEDOES FOR NAVAL WARFARE.*

It cannot have escaped the attention of those who watched the late American struggle that effective use was made of a means of destruction which may, and probably will, revolutionise warfare, even if it does not render some kinds of warfare impossible. One short extract from the report of the secretary of the U. S. Navy, dated December 4, 1865, deserves grave consideration. After adverting to the capture of the sea defences of Mobile, with nearly 400 guns of the latest construction and the heaviest calibre, and the attack and capture of the defences of Wilmington, which mounted 240 guns of a similar description, some of them superb rifle pieces, he says, "The only vessels lost by the United States Navy in both these attacks—and the shore batteries of the Confederates were splendidly served—were destroyed by electrical torpedoes, which, always formidable in harbours and internal rivers, have proved more destructive to our vessels than all other means combined."

This ought to have, and no doubt has had, its effect on the Governments of Europe. Our own Government devoted an old hulk to destruction, to try the effect of a torpedo some short time since, at Chatham; and only a few days since an account was given of French experiments at Toulon, which, there is every reason to believe, will assume a character of considerable importance from the high opinion entertained by the French Government of torpedoes as a means of defence. Professor Jacobi brought torpedoes into use for the defence of Russian harbours at the time of the Russian war. They were, however, small and inefficient machines, exploding on percussion, and floating on the surface of the water. These were fired by means of sulphuric acid and chlorate of potash, which were mingled by the concussion of the ship on striking the torpedo, breaking the glass tube in which the acid was contained. The means of explosion could not always be relied on, while the effect was contemptible. On the sole occasion when one exploded beneath one of our ships of war the only damage done was the breakage of some of the mess crockery. Baron Hebner applied electricity to discharge the torpedoes he laid down to defend Venice from the contemplated naval attack of the French in 1859. The attack, however, was never made, so the effect of torpedoes in actual warfare remained unknown until the Confederates used them with such brilliant effect against the Federals. Very early in the struggle the Confederate Government dispatched Lieutenant Maury to Europe with a credit of 40,000 or 50,000 dollars to be expended in finding out the best means of "mining channel ways." At that period a distinguished English *savant*, Mr. N. J. Holmes, had been astonishing the English scientific world by exploding a time gun at Newcastle by means of an electric spark sent from Edinburgh, 120 miles distant. The great result from accumulated electricity attracted the attention of Lieutenant Maury to Mr. Holmes, and these gentlemen investigated together the subject of frictional and magnetic electricity in connection with the discharge of submarine torpedoes. Their investigations soon led to improvements, which were speedily felt by the Federals. One striking instance was the blowing up of a United States steamer of five guns and 120 men in the James' River. It took place in a clear afternoon in the sight of numerous spectators, who state that the funnels, engines, and boilers went up 30 feet into the air, the latter exploding as they went up, that the hull was blown to fragments, and that only seven of the crew came down alive. The wholesome dread of torpedoes which this event created in the minds of American naval officers kept the James' River open for weeks, and was the cause of General Butler commencing the Dutch Gap Canal.

Another United States gunboat, the Narcissus, was destroyed in Mobile Bay by a torpedo, which had been submerged for nearly two years. The observers on shore finding the unfortunate ship over the fatal spot where the torpedo had been planted, completed the circuit, sent the fatal spark on its lightning course, and the explosion took place after that lapse of time.

There was no certainty, however, that it would explode, because there was no means of testing the continuity of the circuit without causing the explosion, so that the Confederates were always in a happy state of ignorance, after planting their infernal machines, as to whether they had escaped the search of the enemy. The ingenuity of Mr. Holmes at last discovered a remedy for this defect, but too late to save the Confederacy. Blockade runners were on their way with instructions, and the materials for rendering the Confederate harbours—and very probably Richmond—impregnable, when those harbours fell into the hands of the Federals, and the blockade runners were either captured or driven into Havannah. The principle upon which a current of electricity can now be sent through a torpedo, either to ascertain merely that the circuit is complete or to explode it at will, is, like every other scientific discovery, very simple and beautiful. Mr. Holmes found out that by introducing a slight wire bridge into the circuit just before reaching the fuse of the torpedo, what is scientifically called an intensity current of electricity, could be prevented from passing through the fuse, as such a current chose by preference the bridge. An accumulated current, however, disdained to pass over the bridge, but chose the longer route through the fuse. By the one current, therefore, conversation can be carried on, or more testing conducted through the torpedo itself, while by the other the torpedo can be instantly exploded.—*Observer.*

The Rev. Alexander Campbell, whose death has recently been announced in the America papers, was the founder of the sect known as the Campbellite Baptists. He was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1789, and educated in the University of Glasgow. His father was a relative of the poet Campbell, and his class-mate in the same university. Some of the American papers devote many columns to biographical sketches of him.

### *ATTEMPTED SUICIDE FROM LONDON-BRIDGE.*

Amelia Marrell, a decent-looking woman, with a child in her arms, was placed at the bar before Mr. Woolryeh, on Wednesday, at the Southwark Police-court, charged with attempting to drown herself at London-bridge.

Police-constable 133 M said that about eleven o'clock on the previous night he was on duty near the entrance of the railway terminus, when he received information that a female had run down the steps leading to the river in a frantic state. He went after her and found the prisoner sitting on the bottom step, the tide coming up to her knees. He seized hold of her, and with some difficulty pulled her up, when he asked her what she was about. She replied that her husband had ill-used her, and she had resolved to commit suicide. Witness took her to the station-house, when she expressed her regret, and promised never to make such an attempt again.

The prisoner here said that her husband was a great drunkard, and ill-used her very much. She was so aggravated by his conduct that she ran away from home, intending to commit suicide. She was, however, sorry for it, and promised never to make such an attempt again.

Mr. Woolryeh asked if her husband was in court.

The man here stepped forward, and admitted that he drank a little sometimes, and then he might be a little quarrelsome. He, however, never ill-used her.

The prisoner informed his worship that her husband pledged everything he could lay his hands on for drink.

The husband denied that. His wife was a very bad temper, but he did not think she intended to commit suicide.

The prisoner expressed her regret, and promised never to make such an attempt if allowed to go home.

Mr. Woolryeh told her that she ought to have more fortitude than give way to such freaks of passion, and he trusted that she would never make such an attempt again. He directed her to be given up to her husband, whom he advised to keep sober, and not ill-treat her any more.

The prisoner then left the court with her husband.

### *MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN CANNON-STREET.*

A murder of a mysterious character was perpetrated on Wednesday night in Cannon-street, City. The victim was a woman named Sarah Millson, and the scene of the murder was the doorway of the premises belonging to the Messrs. Bevingtons and Sons, tanners and curriers, No. 2, Cannon-street West. It appears that up to the time of her assassination the murdered woman occupied the position of housekeeper to the Messrs. Bevingtons. At nine o'clock at night she and another servant, named Elizabeth Lowes, were the only persons on the premises. At somewhere about that hour the street bell in Cannon-street West was rung. The unfortunate housekeeper went down alone to answer the ring. An hour passed away and the house-keeper did not return to her fellow servant, who remained upstairs; but this did not cause any alarm in the latter's mind, as it appears it was no unusual thing for the housekeeper to remain at the street door for quite as long a time at night. When it came to half-past ten, however, Elizabeth Lowes began to think that she should go down to see what was keeping her fellow-servant. Having done so she was surprised to see the housekeeper lying upon her back. The first thing that suggested itself to her was that the housekeeper was in a fit, as she knew the murdered woman had fits before; but becoming alarmed at the condition of deceased she called a constable, who, after looking at the prostrate woman, went at once to the Bow-lane station, and reported that he had found a woman dead at the Messrs. Bevington and Sons'. Information was immediately given to Dr. May, who promptly proceeded to the scene of the outrage, examined the body, and pronounced life to be extinct; and Mrs. Johnson, the female searcher from Bow-lane station having washed the blood away, it was found that the deceased had been brutally cut, there being seven wounds between the eyes, over the temples, and near the back of the head.

#### Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

At a Court of Aldermen holden on Tuesday morning, a letter was read from Colonel Fraser, the Commissioner of the City Police, calling the attention of the magistrates of the city of London to the fact of the murder having taken place in Cannon-street, and suggesting that they should offer a reward of £100 for the discovery of the perpetrator of the crime. The letter also informed the court that the Messrs. Bevington, in whose establishment the murder took place, intended to offer a reward of the same amount. Alderman Gabriel moved that the application be acceded to, which was seconded by Alderman Mechi. Alderman Copeland, however, observed that the application was a very unusual one, and he had no recollection of a similar one having been made; and he expressed his opinion that it would not be advisable to establish such a precedent. The matter was eventually discussed with closed doors, and in the result the court came to a resolution that it was not expedient to comply with the application of the police commissioner.

The same day, Colonel Fraser dispatched Sergeants Moss and Hancock, detective officers, to Windsor, in order to apprehend a man named William Smith, who, from a clue which has been obtained, has been arrested upon suspicion of the murder. The two officers in question arrived at Windsor in the forenoon, and at once proceeded to the Clewer police-station for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of Mr. Inspector Reece, an active and intelligent officer of the Berks Constabulary. In company with a man named Terry, who is an acquaintance of Smith's, and was taken from town to recognise him, the three police officers proceeded to Eton, where they were joined by Mr. Inspector Pearman, of the Bucks Constabulary, and the whole party then went to No. 6, Eton-square, a turning leading out of High-street, where Smith lodged with his mother and sisters. The house was at once surrounded, when it was found that the accused was not in. He was, however, fetched from a neighbouring workshop by police-constable Clark, and immediately arrested by the City police. The clothes which the prisoner was wearing at the time he was taken into custody were found to be partly spotted with blood, and were also ascertained to have been worn by him during a recent visit to London. Accompanied by Sergeants Moss and Hancock, and Inspectors Reece and Pearman, the accused was taken to the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway and thence to the City, to await his examination. The prisoner, who is supposed to be about 28 years of age, has, it is understood, been in the employ of Mr. Taylor, stationer, High-street, Windsor. He, however, bears a most disreputable character, having been convicted several times, once for felony, and on the other occasions for drunkenness. From what has transpired with respect to the murder of Mrs. Millsom, it would appear that a letter written by Smith has been found in the box of the murdered woman. This furnished the clue which has led to his apprehension. The accused, when arrested, was shown the letter in question, and on being asked if it was in his handwriting, replied in the affirmative, but stated that he had written it at the instigation of Terry, who, however, denies it.

An important piece of evidence has since been obtained against the prisoner Smith. It appears that after the examination at the Mansion-house, a respectable woman, who is engaged as a housekeeper at an establishment in Cannon-street, close to the Messrs. Bevington's, was taken to see the prisoner, and she at once identified him as a man she had seen come from the premises where the deceased met her death on the night of the murder. The prisoner was placed among a number of other prisoners, and the person in question at once picked him out from among them, and in the most positive manner declared that he was the man.

Inquiries made in Wolverhampton leave no room to doubt that Mrs. Millson was married to James Swan. The murdered woman's family kept the Peacock Commercial Hotel for forty-seven years, and she was the youngest of a large number of children. The family left the Peacock 12 years ago, and Sarah's marriage with Swan took place 26 years back. He was at that time a grocer and provision dealer, and had not long been out of his apprenticeship. He had just previously been for a short time in the employ of a grocer, living opposite the Peacock, named Bradshaw, and he suddenly left Bradshaw's employment, after he had written a statement, to the effect that he was gone on board a man-of-war, but he subsequently returned to Wolverhampton, and then the marriage took place. He was afterwards set up in business in his own trade at No. 15, Dudley-street, one of the leading streets in the town, and not far from the Peacock. He was handsome and "fast" living, and soon became a bankrupt. He and his wife then parted, and he has ever since been supposed to have been in America; certainly none of his friends have seen him since that time. His father died only a few weeks ago. For many years he had been employed by Messrs. Shipton, canal carriers, and when the business of that concern was passed over to the Bridgewater Trustees, Mr. Swan went with it. By the Bridgewater Trustees he was esteemed so greatly that when he became, through advanced years, incapable of work, they granted him a pension. The deceased's brother is Mr. Thomas Perry, a retired publican of Newport, in Shropshire, and he is assisting the police in their investigations as far as he is able. There is another brother, a coach painter, living in the neighbourhood of Wednesbury, and there is also a sister, who was sometimes kept by Mrs. Millson, in London, because of her incapability at all times to obtain her own livelihood.

The investigations made at Eton by the detective officers of the City of London, and the Eton College police, have elicited some further information with reference to the whereabouts of the prisoner, William Smith, on the night of the murder. It is understood that a young man, personally known to the accused, saw Smith one night during the week in which the murder occurred (he is not certain whether it was the actual night), at Eton. The accused, it is said, jokingly remarked, "I've got to do 40 miles to-night," which the other refused to believe, and the prisoner soon after left him. The time of the above occurrence was, it is believed, a little before seven o'clock in the evening. Mr. Harris, the hatter at Eton, in whose company, it will be remembered, Smith said he had been till half-past seven o'clock on the night of the murder, is reported to have stated that the accused was with him till a quarter-past seven o'clock, and that the last he saw of Smith was at the corner of Eton-square, as he quitted the turning. Still more important, however, is the statement of a man named Blackman, who is employed at the Eton Gas-works, and, being a relation of the accused, would of course know him well. Part of Blackman's duty is to light the lamps on the highway, between Eton College and Slough. On the day of the murder his wife went over to Chalvey, a little village near Salt-hill, to work. Blackman made arrangements (as he would have to go along the Slough-road to light the lamps) to meet his wife as she returned from her work at Chalvey. Just as Blackman and his wife had reached what is called the Chalvey stile they met Smith as if on his way to Slough, and, it is believed, spoke to him. Blackman has reason to recollect the night in question more especially from the fact of his wife's going out to work at Chalvey being an unusual occurrence. Now a person leaving the corner of Eton-square at a quarter past seven o'clock in the evening, if desirous of proceeding to London from Slough would have to catch the 7.43 p.m. train on the Great Western Railway. He would have nearly half an hour to do the distance, which could be effected by way of Eton College and the Slough road in the time named. The 7.43 is the 7.30 p.m. train out of Windsor at Slough, and by it the City could be reached about five minutes past nine o'clock. About half-past 11 o'clock the accused was seen to come from the direction of Windsor-bridge, and go into Eton-square. He seems to have then visited the New Inn, a public-house situated in the square, and where it is said Smith had some refreshment, and remained till the house was about to be closed, when he returned home. It is singular that the prisoner, who, when arrested, stated that he had been with Mr. Harris, did not volunteer some statement of how he passed the intervening hours between the time given (half-past seven) and the time he was known to return home. It is said that numerous witnesses will be called to prove an *alibi*, but some of those persons who at first volunteered such evidence, on being questioned separately, had a difficulty, it is understood, in recollecting the precise day.

#### Inquest on the Murdered Woman.

Mr. W. Payne, the coroner for London and Southwark, held an inquest on Wednesday in the vestry-room of the parish church of St. Antholin, Watling-street, on the body of Mrs. Sarah Millson, who was found brutally murdered on the premises of Messrs. Bevington, leather factors, of Budge-row, Cannon-street, and Bermondsey.

Mr. Scarth attended on behalf of the person accused. As may be expected the greatest excitement prevailed, and the vestry was densely crowded.

Arabella Robins said she knew the Messrs. Bevington's premises by living next door. Her house was nearer London-bridge. Had seen a man in custody. First saw him, to the best of her recollection, come out of the street-door in Cannon-street on the night of the murder. It was as near as she could tell five minutes past ten. Her attention was called by the violent slamming of the door, which quite frightened her. She had to return to the door, and as she passed Messrs. Bevington's door did not notice anything, for the street was perfectly quiet. Could not say whether the door was shut or open. Did not notice anything particular. She saw a man pass her on the right side of the road. He went some little distance, when he turned down the end of the pavement which turns round to Budge-row. Her house was five or six yards from Messrs. Bevington's, but she could not tell the exact distance. Did not know how far he went before she lost sight of him. She noticed that he turned to the left. She saw him leave the step on her hearing the slamming of the door. His face was close to hers, but he gave a "side look" as he came up to her. She did not see him before he came up to her, and she caught his eye.

At this part of the proceedings Mr. Scarth, the prisoner's solicitor, was turned out of court for interfering with the witness.

Evidence was then given of the prisoner being a negociator in some money transactions between the murdered woman and a man who lived in a workhouse.

In summing up, the coroner regretted that the Court of Aldermen had not offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderer. If they were of opinion that they had sufficient evidence to commit the man who was in custody, he would read the evidence over to them, and he could be examined before the Lord Mayor and have his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The coroner then read the depositions at length and the jury eventually decided upon adjourning the case for a week to see if further evidence could be obtained.

#### Examination of the Prisoner.

The prisoner, William Smith, alias William Denton, was brought before the Lord Mayor on Thursday at the Mansion-house, to undergo further examination upon the charge of the wilful murder of Sarah Millson, in Cannon-street, on the 11th inst.

As on the previous occasion, the proceedings appeared to create very great public interest, and as early as half-past 10 o'clock a number of persons had assembled outside the gates of the Mansion-house, anxious to obtain admission.

The prisoner was brought to the Court at an early hour in the prison-van. He exhibited the utmost apparent indifference and unconcern, and amused himself by whistling while on the way to the court, and laughed and exhibited the greatest levity when placed in the cell.

After some formal preliminary proceedings,

Arabella Robbins deposed that she saw the prisoner leave the premises of Messrs. Bevington about ten o'clock on the night of the murder. She was housekeeper next door, and she said she was returning home about 10 minutes to 10 on the Wednesday night, and just as she had rung the bell, she heard the door of Messrs. Bevington's warehouse slammed to violently. She looked round and saw a man come off the steps and pass her, and he gave her a side look as he went by, and his eye caught hers. There was a lamp close by. Her servant opened the door at the moment, and witness made some observations to her. The man had on a high hat, and was dressed in dark clothes. On Wednesday, the 18th, witness went to the Mansion-house, and a number of persons passed before her twice, and among them was the prisoner, and she at once recognised him, and said she believed he was the man she saw come out of Messrs. Bevington's. The witness said this was still her belief, and she entertained no doubt about it. Witness first heard of the murder about 12 o'clock on the Thursday morning, the day following.

In cross-examination the witness said she should not have noticed the prisoner if he had not walked very fast and given her the side look she had mentioned.

The witness appeared a good deal excited, and the Lord Mayor requested her to calm herself, and to answer the questions put to her quietly.

She then stated that the reason she knew it was on Wednesday night was that she had been washing on that day. There was nothing about the appearance of the man she saw to induce her to believe that he had not his full eyesight.

In answer to a question put by the Court the witness said her attention was called to the murder on the following day, and this was the reason she could swear that it was on a Wednesday.

Catherine Collins, the servant to the last witness, deposed that within the last two or three months she had several times seen the prisoner come out of Messrs. Bevington's after 9 o'clock at night. On the night of the murder she let her mistress in about 10 o'clock, but she did not see any one in the street when she opened the door. She did not hear of the murder until 12 o'clock the next day.

Henry Blackburn, a stoker at the Eton Gas Works, said: I left the works where I was employed on Wednesday evening, the 11th of April, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and was engaged in lighting the public lamps, when I met the prisoner near a place called the Willow-brook, which is on the way to the Slough station, and the prisoner was going in that direction. He had his best clothes on, and a high-crowned hat. I nodded to him and said "Billy," and he went on his way.

Cross-examined: He was not walking fast, and at the pace he was going he could have reached the station in about ten minutes. It was about half-past 7 in the evening when he saw the prisoner, or within five minutes of that time. He had frequently seen the prisoner on the road before.

William Clark, one of the Bucks constabulary, stationed at Eton, said that he knew the prisoner very well. Witness was relieved about 12 o'clock on the night of Wednesday, the 11th of April, and a few minutes before he saw the prisoner coming along the High-street of Eton, in a direction from the

## EPITOME OF NEWS.

A telegraphic communication has been effected between the convict establishment at Portland and Verne Barracks, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of military forces in case of need.

It is proposed to construct a way under the river between Deptford and the Isle of Dogs, to consist of two iron tubes of 17 feet diameter, with a roadway of 24 feet and pathways of 8 feet 6 inches on each side.

An official notice has been published at Manchester, ordering all dogs to be confined from the 23rd inst. to the 1st October, and attaching a penalty to the non-observance of the order.

A large number of sparrows are about to be sent from Vienna to the Acclimatisation Society of Melbourne, in Australia, for propagation in the colony, in order to destroy the caterpillars which commit great ravages in that country.

**The Drunken Rifleman at Brighton.**—Patrick Butler, of the London Irish Rifle Volunteers, who was given into custody at Brighton on a charge of having threatened to shoot the Prince of Wales, has been struck off the roll of the regiment.

At a grand dinner given at Vefour's by the homœopathic doctors of Paris, it was announced that a universal congress of all the followers of Hahnemann will take place in 1867, and that all works bearing on his system of therapeutics will be exhibited at the Grande Exposition of the Champ de Marz.

By the Hamburg steamer which has just arrived there were brought to Leith 23 journeymen German tailors for masters in Edinburgh. On being landed they proceeded to the Shipping Company's office, where they signed an agreement under which they will be required to work.

An inquest was held on Saturday at the Vestry-hall, Horsleydown, on James Veness, aged 42 years. A month ago, the deceased, a stevedore, fell from on board the Clyde, in the Pool, and was drowned. His body was not found until last Thursday evening. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

The deaths in London last week were 1,574, more than 100 above the estimated average. Diseases of the respiratory organs, such as bronchitis, appear to have been the most fatal. Among the accidental deaths was that of a porter, aged fifty-four years, who died of "injuries from a fall in the street by stepping on a woman's crinoline."

On Saturday the new church of St. Jude's, Ancoats, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester. The cost of the site was £1,250, and of the church about £5,000, which has been raised by subscriptions and donations. Accommodation is contained in the church for 937 persons, and 504 are free sittings.

In the course of the spring Prussian architects appointed by the Government, are to visit both Paris and London, for the purpose of studying the Chamber of Deputies and the Houses of Parliament, with a view to the new houses to be built in Berlin on the site of the Royal porcelain manufactory. The first estimates are £225,000.

A curious menage has just been established in the Jardin des Plantes. In an iron cage have been placed a young lioness, an Algerian wild boar, and a little dog. This last is quite the master, the lioness generally amusing herself with teasing the boar. When, however, the lioness goes too far the dog interferes and re-establishes order.

**A Lion in the Streets.**—A panic occurred on Friday, market-day, in the streets of Macon, Saone-et-Loire, France, owing to the escape of a young lion from a menagerie. The people fled in every direction, but the keepers succeeded in recapturing the animal at the moment when it had sprung on a cow and was about to tear it.

A letter has been received in Glasgow by a friend of General Garibaldi, announcing the birth of the fourth grandson of the General, and that "the mother and child are both doing well." He is to be named Anita, after Garibaldi's heroic wife, a name sacred in the family." The General is in excellent health; and the presents from Glasgow had arrived, and given the greatest gratification.

**Carpenters' Strike.**—The journeymen carpenters at Exeter and two or three other places in the west of England, are out on strike in consequence of the masters having refused to accede to the demand for an advance in the weekly wages of 3s. The average pay at present is 21s. The Amalgamated Society of Operative Carpenters and Joiners have agreed to allow every man on strike 12s. per week.

**Unjust Weights.**—At the Newington Special Sessions, on Wednesday, 66 tradesmen were fined for having in their possession unjust weights, scales, and measures. The list comprised 16 beer retailers, 14 butchers, 12 bakers and corn-dealers, 9 chandlers, 1 grocer, 9 greengrocers and coaldealers, 2 oilmen, 1 marine store dealer, 1 cheesemonger, and 1 cider-seller. The fines amounted to over £88.

The preparations on board the Great Eastern for receiving the new Atlantic telegraph have at last been completed, and the important work of stowing away the cable in the tanks prepared for its reception commenced on Saturday. At the end of June, or the beginning of July, according to the present arrangements, the Great Eastern will again commence her hazardous enterprise of laying the cable.

**Queensland Emigration.**—The ship Netherby, 1,800 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., has just sailed from Plymouth for Queensland. Captain Owens, commander; surgeon-superintendent, Dr. Webster. The Netherby is the 77th vessel that has sailed on the land-order system of emigration, under the immediate direction of Mr. Jordan, agent-general for the Queensland Government. She contains 413 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 236 members of families, 162 single men, and 15 single females.

**Midnight Meeting Movement.**—The annual meeting of the friends of this movement was held on Tuesday night at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Baxter in the chair. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that during the year 26 midnight meetings had been held in the metropolis, and 360 women and girls had been received into homes direct from these meetings, while about 1,000 had been admitted indirectly from the influences then brought to bear upon those present. The report was adopted.

**Release of the Abyssinian Prisoners.**—The following communication has been forwarded to the London daily press from the Foreign-office:—"Accounts dated February 7, received this afternoon through Massowah, Aden, and Cairo, from Mr. Rassam, state that he had been received in the best possible manner by the King, who, after the first interview, ordered that all the European prisoners, including the missionaries and Frenchmen, should be delivered at Debra Tabor to Mr. Rassam, who would take them with him out of Abyssinia about the end of March."

**Thunder-storm.**—A violent storm of lightning and thunder accompanied by a deluge of rain, a very high wind, and almost total darkness, passed over West Cornwall on Friday evening. It began at Penzance between five and six o'clock, and ceased at Falmouth about ten o'clock; its duration was about two hours. The lightning was peculiarly vivid, and the crash of the thunder was terrific. Within two hours at Penzance 35-hundredths of an inch of rain was recorded. This was the more remarkable as the barometer had been rising all day.

**East of England Bank.**—A meeting of shareholders in this bank, convened by the liquidators, was held at Norwich on Friday, when a call of £15 per share was made. This call, it is believed, will be the last. The A shares, including the present call, will have paid £35. It was at first feared that £45 would be required. As much as 17s. 6d. per share has already been paid to creditors of the bank (which stopped payment in July, 1857), and another dividend of 2s. 6d. per share will be paid as soon as the new call is collected.

**Apprehension of an Absconding Cashier.**—It was stated some time since that defalcations on the Worcester Savings Bank to the amount of between £4,000 and £5,000 had been discovered, and that the supposed culprit was Benjamin Bolton Wilkins, the cashier, who left Worcester suddenly in August last. Detective Whitehouse was dispatched to New York in pursuit. He left Liverpool on the 21st of March, arrived in New York on the 2nd inst., apprehended Wilkins on the 4th, started for England the same day, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday morning, and reached Worcester the same evening.

**Sums for the Colonial Clergy.**—A Parliamentary return, issued recently, states that a sum of £20,300 per annum is charged upon and issued out of the Consolidated Fund, and is appropriated to the payment of the following salaries, viz.:—Jamaica: Bishop, £3,000; Bishop of Nassau, £1,006; Bishop of Kingston, £800; two archdeacons, £1,200; clergy and catechists, £2,100. Barbadoes: Bishop, £2,500; two archdeacons, £750; clergy, £2,000. Antigua: Bishop, £2,000; two archdeacons, £750; clergy, £1,100. Guiana: Bishop, £2,000; clergy, £1,100. Total, £20,300.

**Death of Sir D'Arcey W. Legard, Bart.**—A telegram from Rome, from Dr. Smart, to Major Fyfe, of Scarborough, announces the death of this young baronet, which took place on Thursday last. Being in a delicate state of health, Sir D'Arcey went to the Continent last autumn, his friends hoping that the change would prove beneficial. He was 22 years of age, and only succeeded to the title little more than 12 months ago, his brother, Sir Francis, having died at Madeira: the only surviving son, Charles, is about 20 years of age. The remains will be brought from Rome for interment in the family vault at Ganton.

During the week ending April 14, the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, open from 10a.m. to 10p.m., 10,327. National Portrait Exhibition, private view from noon till 6 p.m. on Saturday, 1,301. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), open from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., 1,951: total, 13,579. From the opening of the museum, 5,643,358.

**Misconduct in a Railway Carriage.**—John Gleeson, a tailor, aged 24, was charged, at the Marylebone Police-court, with smoking in a railway carriage of the Metropolitan Railway, and, being tipsy, making use of bad language, to the annoyance of a lady. He also refused to leave the compartment and assaulted the guard. Mr. Mansfield sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of 40s., or be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for a month.

**The Lord Chancellor**, on the recommendation of Viscount Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, has been pleased to place the Lord Mayor of London on the commission of the peace for that county, and his lordship made the requisite declaration a few days ago before Lord Romney and other magistrates assembled in quarter sessions at Maidstone. The Lord Mayor has for some time past been connected with the county by property and residence.

**The House of Commons** has just ordered to be printed a bill for the further amendment of the procedure and powers of the Divorce Court. The purport of the new bill is to give the Court power to make such an order upon husbands for monthly or weekly payments to wives as may appear reasonable, taking all the circumstances into consideration. The Court is also to have power to discharge and modify the order, or to suspend it and revive it after a time.

**The Earl and Countess Craven** have just received the mournful intelligence of the demise of their youngest son, the Hon. Robert Craven, in his 16th year, which took place on the 5th instant, at Mexico, on board her Majesty's ship Spiteful, after five days' suffering from diarrhœa. His remains were interred the following day in the English cemetery at Mexico. The Hon. Robert Craven, who has been suffering from serious indisposition for some time past is somewhat better, but still in a weak state.

**Mr. William Jackson**, the composer of "The Deliverance of Israel," "The Year," and other musical works of considerable merit, died at Bradford last week at the age of 50. He was a native of Masham in the Valley of the Yore, in the north-west corner of Yorkshire, and had for 15 or 16 years been settled at Bradford, as a professor of music. His early life and genius as a self-taught musician form the subject of an interesting memoir in Mr. Smiles's "Self-Help."

**Underground Railways for Paris.**—A Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says:—"Last Saturday the directors of the English Credit Mobilier and of the National Bank of London met in Paris together with a large number of French and English engineers, in connection with the proposed underground railway in this city. Only one point is said to have been settled at this meeting, that of constructing all the lines parallel to the course of the Seine."

**Danger of Naphtha Lamps.**—On Monday evening Mrs. Woodland, coal dealer, Lambeth-walk, was in the act of trimming a naphtha lamp, when the spirit ignited. In her alarm she dropped the lamp, and her clothes were saturated with naphtha, and instantly she was in a blaze from head to foot. The unfortunate woman rushed into the street, the flames rising high above her head. Some persons at length extinguished the flames by rolling her on the ground, but she was so dreadfully burnt that her flesh came off her hands and body. She was taken to the hospita

**Frightful Accident at Cheltenham Races.**—We regret to announce that the proceedings at the races on Friday afternoon were interrupted by a frightful accident. The Grand Stand suddenly broke down in the centre, and the whole of the persons upon it, fully 300 in number, were buried in the débris. Great exertions were made to assist the sufferers, and when they were extricated nine gentlemen were found to be seriously injured, and a very small proportion escaped scatheless. Many limbs were broken, and contusions of every kind and severity were received. The event, of course, occasioned the greatest excitement, and no further interest was taken in the races.

**France and the Pope.**—The *Moniteur du Soir* gives the following as the text of the Pope's reply to an address which was recently presented to him from a large number of French Catholics:—"I have not forgotten what the French Catholics have done for the Holy See. I shall never forget that in 1848 it was an ambassador of France who aided me in my departure for Gaeta, and that it was a French General who, in 1849, brought to me the keys of Rome. The proofs of sympathy which have been extended to me by the Emperor's Government will never be erased from my memory."

**Garibaldi and Greece.**—The *Diritto* publishes the following letter from Garibaldi in reply to an address from the Democratic Society of Greece:—"Caprera, April, 10, 1866.—My dear friends,—I not only agreed to belong to your society, but I am grateful for the confidence you repose in me. I will serve the cause of Greece with the same devotion as that of my own country, and I regard you as brothers. Let the ancient classic land of Leonidas shake off the yoke of its oppressors, and the brightest day of my life will be that in which I am able to take a place in your ranks. With affection and gratitude, I am, &c., G. GARIBALDI.—To my friends in Greece."

**The New Lunatic Asylum of the City of London.**—The practical opening of the New Pauper Lunatic Asylum of the City of London, at Stone, near Dartford, took place on Monday, the Commissioners in Lunacy having certified that it is fit for the reception of patients. The first patients received will be those chargeable to the City through being found wandering in the City, or by arriving from abroad, in a destitute condition. Of these six came recently from France. The asylum is capable of accommodating 250, and the bulk of these will be contributed by the City Unions, the expense falling upon the ratepayers. The cost has been £64,710, added to which there is a sum of £3,895 for the site and surrounding grounds, altogether covering an area of 33 acres.

**A Magistrate Seized with Paralysis on the Bench.**—On Monday afternoon, towards the close of a somewhat lengthy sitting of the magistrates at Plymouth Guildhall, Rear-Admiral Basden, who officiated as chairman, was observed to close his eyes as if in sleep. When, at the close of the case, he was asked by Mr. Skardon, his brother magistrate, to pronounce the decision, it was found that power of speech and consciousness were quite gone. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, and it was ascertained that Admiral Basden had been smitten with paralysis of the left side. He was removed to his residence, where he remains in a very precarious state.

**The Public Health.**—In the past week, the births registered in London and twelve other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4,649; the deaths registered 3,722. The annual rate of mortality was 32 per 1,000 persons living. In London the births of 1,082 boys, and 1,025 girls, in all 2,107 children, were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1856-65, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2,191. The deaths registered in London during the week were 1,582. It was the thirteenth week of the year; and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1,576. The actual mortality of last week agreed very closely with the amount calculated for the last week of March.

**Nine Lives Lost at Sea.**—The following was posted at Lloyd's on the 9th inst:—"Poole, April 6.—A man, named Martien Markman, has been picked up on a plank by a fisherman, after being in the water several hours. He states that he belonged to the Elise, bound from New York to Bremerhaven with a cargo of tobacco, sugar, cheese, and copper, and that at one a.m. of the 2nd of April his vessel was run into, four miles off Portland, by a screw steamer, with one funnel and two masts, which was proceeding up Channel. The Elise was struck on the port side, and went down immediately with all the rest of the crew, consisting of the master, his wife, the first and second mates, carpenter, three seamen, and a boy. The steamer did not stop to render assistance."

**Munificence of Lady Johnson.**—Lady Johnson has handed over to trustees—Sir William G. Johnson, Gordon A. Thomson, Dr. Henry Pardon, R. M. Wilson, Esq., and Dr. H. S. Ferguson—the munificent sum of £10,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to the assistance of respectable unmarried females, being Protestants, over the age of 50 years, and who shall have resided for at least five years in the town of Belfast. It is proposed that a sum of £12 per annum shall be given to each person who is elected by the trustees, and only those who, from the assistance of friends, or as a result of their industry, have an income of not more than £30 annually, will be eligible for the gratuity. After deducting the expense of managing the trust the interest upon the capital sum will give £12 a year each to about 85 persons.

**Trial for £100,000 Compensation.**—The great compensation dispute between the governors of Bethlehem Hospital and the Great Eastern Railway Company was concluded recently, the award of the jury being decidedly in favour of the latter. The claimants asked for compensation to the amount of about £100,000; and the company, on the other hand, estimated their liability at from £41,000 to £52,000. In the course of the proceedings both sides agreed upon a sum of £10,500 as the value of the ground and rack-rents, and beyond that the award was £50,550, or £61,050 altogether.

**Fire at Baron Marochetti's Studio.**—A fire occurred on Saturday evening about nine o'clock at Baron Marochetti's studio, adjoining Cranley-mews, Onslow-square, Brompton. The Brompton Volunteer steam-engine was first on the spot, and succeeded, with the assistance of the parish-engine, in extinguishing the flames, which were confined principally to the roof. No damage was done to any figures or casts whatever, as the flames were prevented spreading to the baron's principal studio.

**Immigration and Liberated Africans.**—A return issued on Saturday shows that from 1843 to 1856 the number of liberated Africans introduced into the West India colonies was 184,782 and into the Mauritius 333 816. From 1843 to 1865 (as far as can be ascertained) the number of immigrants and liberated Africans who have returned to their own countries from the British West India colonies and the Mauritius and the amount of earnings remitted through the Government agent on their behalf was as follows:—Jamaica, 1844—£3,000; British Guiana, 6,341—£91,973 17s. 7d.; Trinidad, 3,194—£53,861 3s.; and the Mauritius, 82,499—(no return of earnings transmitted).

**The Suez Canal.**—*La Patrie* states that the firman by which the Sultan as the Suzerain power approves and confirms the definitive arrangements recently concluded between the Egyptian Government and the Suez Canal Company, in accordance with the arbitral decision of the Emperor Napoleon, has just arrived in Paris. This firman, in which the Sultan attributes to the establishment of the Suez Canal the character of a great work of progress and civilisation, is of a nature to satisfy all interests. Putting aside commercial questions, with which alone the canal company ought to deal, the firman settles the political question, the solution of which has been so long and so anxiously looked for.

**A Garotter under the Lash.**—A ruffian named Melia, who had been convicted of a robbery with violence, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude, and 25 lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails, underwent his whipping on Thursday last in the yard of Chester Castle. He was taken into the yard, and the upper part of his body having been stripped, his feet were fastened to an upright flogging-post, and his arms extended along transverse bars. The lash used was ordinary cat-o'-nine-tails. The first four lashes were borne in silence, but at the fifth he shrieked so that he could be heard all over the prison, and continued his yells at each stroke to the end of his well-merited punishment.

**The Cow with the Iron Tail.**—At the Salford County Court on Monday, a milkseller named Lea sued a farmer named Tims to recover damages for having supplied him with milk largely diluted with water, to the injury of his (the plaintiff's) business. The plaintiff had about £200 worth of milk per year from the defendant, but in October last it was found that the milk was being diluted largely with water, and plaintiff lost some of his customers. A chemical analysis shewed that the liquid contained 33 or 35 per cent. more water than it should. The defence was that there was no more water put in than customary, and the defendant admitted that he also added a little beastling to give the fluid a good colour. He was a kind of a local preacher in his village. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £6 1s.

**Extraordinary Freak of Nature.**—On Saturday evening, a few minutes before ten o'clock, the lioness Alexandra, at Manders's Grand Menagerie, now exhibiting at Knott-mill Fair, gave birth to nine fully developed cubs. Such a number at one litter is unparalleled; the usual litter being from two to four. As each of those interesting little strangers represents a commercial value of £150 sterling, their advent will, in a great measure, reimburse Mr. Manders the loss he sustained by the damage done to the caravan, and the death of their occupants, during the gale of Friday week, while the menagerie was in the Islington Old Market, Liverpool.

**Death of Dr. Babington.**—The death is announced of Dr. Benjamin Guy Babington, in the seventy-third year of his age. The deceased was educated at the Charterhouse, from whence he proceeded to Haileybury College, after which in 1812 he entered the Madras Civil Service, but after seven years' service he returned to England in 1819, when he entered the University of Cambridge, and obtained his M.D. in 1830. In the following year he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. For many years he was physician to Guy's Hospital and the Charterhouse, and is the author of many medical works.

**The General Omnibus Company.**—The stablemen and helpers of the General Omnibus Company have struck for an advance of wages from 3s. per day, which they now receive, to 3s. 6d., which will make their weekly wages 21s. 6d. per week, to say nothing of the 6d. per day which they receive from the drivers and cads of the omnibuses. The notice which the men gave the masters expired on Saturday night, and as the latter have not, as yet, agreed to the demand of the stablemen, the masters have issued a circular to the drivers to be at the respective stables to supply the duties of the men two hours earlier than usual.

**Excessive Drinking.**—An inquest has just been held at Hoxton Old-town on the body of a man 62 years of age, named Alfred Lonsdale, who was supposed to have died through excessive drinking. A day or two since he was with some companions in a public-house, and, after drinking a good deal, swallowed half a pint of neat rum at a draught out of bravado. He shortly after fell down in a state of insensibility, from which he never recovered, and died in a little time. The doctor said he was a remarkably healthy man, but his stomach was filled with rum, and no doubt that had caused his death. Verdict in accordance with this evidence.

**The late Lord Willoughby D'Eresby.**—The family residence of the late Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, situate on The Terrace, No. 142, Piccadilly, between Hamilton-place and Hyde-park, commanding views of the Green-park and Constitution-hill, with excellent stabling in Hamilton-mews, held on lease from the Crown, for a present term of 40 years, at a low ground-rent, was on Friday disposed of by public competition at the mansion, by Mr. Phillips, of New Bond-street, by order of the trustees, for the sum of £24,700. The tenant's fixtures, in addition, £550—total, £25,250.

**Dinner to Mr. George Peabody.**—The following letter lay for signature at the London Tavern, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, and was numerously responded to:—"London, April 7, 1866. George Peabody, Esq.—The undersigned bankers and merchants of the City of London desire to have an opportunity before your departure for America, of manifesting their sense of the great benefit you have conferred upon the poor of London, and their respect for your personal character. They therefore beg the favour of you to name a day when it would suit your convenience to meet them at dinner for that purpose."

**The Late Master of Trinity.**—It is mentioned as one of probably many instances which might be quoted of the readiness with which the late Dr. Whewell made up his mind on any subject which was brought before him, and the reliance which he placed upon his own opinion, that he was the first, and for some time the only leading member of the University of Cambridge who took an active interest in promoting the new Church Society for augmenting the incomes of curates, a society which bids fair to exercise so important an influence upon the future of the Church of England.

**Exciting Scene.**—While Wombwell's Menagerie was being exhibited the other day at Stirling, D'Avey, the lion hunter, entered the den with the performing group of lions, when he was placed in rather an alarming position by one of the lionesses suddenly turning round upon him and seizing him by the left leg. D'Avey, with great presence of mind, seized his rifle, and brought it down with full force upon the lioness's head, breaking the stock of the rifle in two, but freeing himself from the grasp of the lioness. At the next performance the lion hunter again entered the den, when the lioness immediately flew at him a second time. D'Avey was well prepared for her, being armed with a heavy stick, when a severe struggle ensued as to who was to be master, the lioness repeatedly flying at D'Avey, and he meeting each charge and driving her back until she finally settled down in a corner completely cowed and subdued. The fight lasted several minutes, and caused a good deal of excitement in the menagerie, which was densely crowded at the time. D'Avey escaped with no further injury than a slight flesh wound and a torn dress.

**Church Appointments and Vacancies.**—The Archbishop of York has presented the Rev. Richard Shawcross, theological associate of King's College, London, curate of Everingham, to the vicarage of Ellerburne with Wilton, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Henry Hugall; and the Rev. Charles Mackereth, M.A., to the vicarage of Newton-upon-Rawcliffe. His grace has instituted the Rev. Bagenal Burdett Newenham, of King's College, London, formerly curate of Gateforth, to the vicarage of Bilton, vacant by the death of the Rev George Mackereth, M.A. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has instituted the Rev. William Barker, of St. Bees' Divinity College, Cumberland, late curate of St. Martin's, Birmingham, to the rectory of Mitcheldean. The Rev. Joseph Bardsley, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, secretary to the London Diocesan Home Mission, has been appointed lecturer at the parish church of St. Marylebone. The rectory of Cossington, near Bridgwater, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. John Somerville Broderip, M.A., formerly of Balliol College, Oxford; the benefice, which is worth £250 a year, is in the gift of the representatives of the late rector. The rectory of Shelton, near Kimbolton, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Daniel Crofts, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge; it is worth £190 a year, and is in the gift of Lord St. John.

**Dublin Port.**—By a return issued on Saturday it appears that the total receipts of the Dublin ballast corporation for tonnage and railway dues, levied on vessels entering the port last year, was £40,747 9s. 2d. The receipts by the corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin amounted in the year to £89,508 3s. 10d., and the disbursements to £88,009 11s. 8d.

**Accident on the South Devon Railway.**—An accident happened at East Cliff, near Teignmouth on the South Devon Railway, on Monday night, by which the down London mail train, due at Plymouth on Tuesday morning at 5 25, was delayed three hours. During the night a landslip took place from the tall cliffs that bound the railway at that spot and blocked up the line with the débris. On the arrival of the 8.5 p.m. luggage train from Plymouth the previous evening, it ran into the earth and rubbish. Fortunately no person was hurt, but considerable damage was done to the trucks of the train. The mails on their arrival at Dawlish had to be transferred to below the obstruction, and forwarded by special train. The line was again cleared by one p.m. on the following day.

**Farming and Food Prospects.**—With a prevalence of rain during the past week, the labour of the fields has been much impeded, sowing in the late districts still further delayed; but with a mild temperature, upon the early sowings there has been rapid vegetation, and the young wheat has been making satisfactory progress. No disasters seem yet to have fallen upon the growing crops in Europe; but the same delays have occurred, and in some places there were complaints of an excessive growth of weeds. With so much damp it was impossible that much improvement in the condition of English samples should appear, and we have consequently had a continuance of dull markets, with some occasional decline on inferior qualities; but there has been scarcely any quotable change in what has been really fine and dry. —*Mark-lane Express.*

**Melancholy Event.**—A very painful sensation was occasioned in the town of Reading on Monday, by the circulation of handbills stating that Mr. William Hobbs (of the firm of Hobbs and Collins, solicitors) had been missing from his home since Thursday last, and that it was feared some ill had befallen him. Mr. Hobbs (who is 52 years of age) conducted a large practice in Reading, and for many years discharged the duties of registrar to the County Court, which office is now filled by his partner, Mr. Collins. He has attained to a position of opulence, and was highly esteemed by a very numerous circle. He last year issued an address to the electors of Honiton. He is agent to Lord Eversley and other large landed proprietors. His sudden disappearance cannot be accounted for, and his family has offered a reward for such information as will lead to his discovery.

**Curious Accident.**—A dangerous accident has just occurred at Plymouth, by which six women narrowly escaped suffocation. The schooner Ebenezer, of Leith, captain and owner Robert Watson, was discharging potatoes from Leith alongside a quay in Sutton Harbour. Eight Irishwomen were at work in the hold loading baskets with the potatoes, when, by their incautiously taking away a quantity of the potatoes that supported a temporary bulkhead, the bulkhead gave way, and six of the women were immediately buried under several tons of potatoes. Assistance was very promptly rendered the women, and three of them were soon extricated, but the other three were over an hour under the potatoes before they could be got out. Four of the women were taken to the South Devon Hospital, where fortunately it was found that although they had been badly bruised there were no bones broken; one woman had, however, dislocated her collar-bone.

**A Girl Charged with Robbing her Father.**—Sarah Ann Burt, a good-looking girl, was charged at Marlborough-street Police-court, before Mr. Tyrwhitt, with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, &c., the property of her father, James Birt, an engine-driver, living at No. 6, George-street, Grosvenor-square, who stated that on Tuesday last the prisoner, who was his daughter, absconded from her home, taking with her his watch and a quantity of wearing apparel. On Saturday night she came to the house, admitted having taken the property away and pledged it, and said she was willing to give herself up. In answer to Mr. Tyrwhitt, the prosecutor said his daughter had never robbed him before. The prisoner said she had nothing to say. A constable proved taking the prisoner into custody, and seeing her give up the duplicate of her father's watch to her father. She said she had taken the things, and was quite willing to go to the police-station. Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded the prisoner for a week, stating that the pawnbrokers would have to give the property up.

**Burning of a Lucifer Factory.**—At an early hour on Saturday morning the inhabitants of Stratford and West Ham were aroused from their slumbers by the outbreak of a tremendous fire in the newly-erected building termed the Stratford Lucifer and Congreve Light Factory, situate in Martin-street, Stratford. Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock-in-trade, the flames spread with amazing rapidity, and they rose so high into the air as to illumine the country for several miles. Mr. Superintendent Jones quickly attended with the West Ham fire-brigade, and having set his engine to work, the flames were eventually extinguished, but not until after the factory was for the principal part destroyed, and it was only by great perseverance that an adjoining timber-yard was saved; as it was, a stable on those premises was considerably burnt. The contents were not insured, but the buildings were.

**Suicide in the River Lea.**—An inquest was held on Tuesday in Lower Homerton, on the body of William Weller, aged 49 years, a ticket-of-leave man. Deceased had been twice convicted, and during his second imprisonment his father died, leaving him £1,000. This became the property of the Government, but on his liberation it was arranged that he should have the interest of it, on condition of taking his children from the St. Pancras Workhouse. He did so, but had subsequently indulged to a frightful extent in drink, and from his conduct it was suspected that at times his mind was affected. On Wednesday a constable heard a cry of help from the canal near the bridge over the Lea, at Hackney Marshes, and after some time a body was dragged out, which proved to be that of the deceased. The Jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of unsound mind."

**Ferocious Attack upon Two Children by an Ass.**—On Saturday afternoon a girl named Margaret Robinson, aged 12 years, was nursing a child, and gathering primroses on some waste land by the side of the river Wear, near Newton Cap-bridge, near Bishop Auckland. While the girl was thus employed an ass, which was grazing near, ran ferociously at her, and seizing the child by the neck dragged it out of her arms and hurled it into a ditch. It then attacked the girl, seizing her by the arm, which it broke, and would have inflicted further injury had it not been for the interposition of some men who were standing on the bridge, and who, seeing the girl struggling with the animal, ran to her assistance, and with sticks succeeded in beating off the ferocious animal. The children were taken home, when it was found that the younger child had escaped uninjured.

**Charge of Concealing a Criminal Lunatic.**—Henry Dawson and Elizabeth Carlin were charged at the Liverpool Police-court, on Friday, with having attempted to conceal a criminal lunatic who had escaped from the asylum at Rainhill. Dawson's wife had, under an order of the Secretary of State, been confined as a criminal lunatic. She had within the last few days escaped. On Thursday one of the keepers at the asylum went to Dawson's house alone, and found her sitting in the kitchen, but, as soon as he was seen in the house, he was held by the two prisoners whilst she made her escape. Mrs. Dawson had some time ago murdered one of her children, and attempted to cut her own throat. She was to have been tried at the last winter assizes, but was ordered to be confined as a criminal lunatic. The case was adjourned for an hour, at the end of which it was stated by Mr. Martin that Dawson had told the officers where his wife was concealed, and she had been captured in a cellar in a court in Blackstock-street. The prisoners were then discharged, and the lunatic was conveyed to Rainhill in a cab.

**Tenantright in Paris.**—The Paris Civil Tribunal has just tried an action brought against the Marquis of Hertford by M. Masson, one of his tenants, under the following circumstances:—Some years since M. Masson took an apartment on the entresol in a house belonging to the Marquis, No. 26, Boulevard des Italiens, at 2,000f. a year, as tenant at will; his lordship, according to a statement in the *Droit*, never granting leases. This rent was increased to 3,000f. for 1864, at the beginning of which year, the Marquis having determined to make extensive repairs and to raise the house two stories higher, his architect, M. Baux, induced M. Masson to sign a paper declaring that he would not make any claim for the inconvenience he might suffer while the works were in progress. When the house was finished, in June, 1865, the Marquis informed M. Masson that his rent was to be again raised, and as the latter refused to pay the increase he received notice to quit in October. M. Masson then commenced the present suit to recover damages, alleging that he had only consented to the execution of the works after receiving a promise from the Marquis's agent that the rent should not be augmented. On the part of the Marquis it was denied that any such promise had been given. The Tribunal, however, after hearing counsel for both parties, decided that Masson evidently would not have signed the paper in question had he supposed that he should have to quit or pay a higher rent the moment the works were executed; that, consequently, he was entitled to damages, which it fixed at 500f., and accordingly gave judgment for that amount, with costs.

**Departure of Troops for British North America.**—The reinforcements ordered to embark for British North America, consisting of detachments of the 2nd battalion 4th King's Own Royals, 2nd battalion 17th Regiment, 1st battalion 22nd Regiment, and the Royal Engineers, to the number of 179 men of all ranks, with nine women and children, left the garrison on Monday, and proceeded to Gravesend, where they embarked from Government quay, on board the Ottawa, for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The embarkations were effected under the superintendence of the officers of the staff from this garrison; and in the afternoon Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., visited and inspected the vessel prior to her departure.

**The Advance of Wages Movement.**—The joiners in the city of York have obtained an advance of 2s. per week and a half-holiday on Saturday. Hitherto their wages have been 26s. per week, and the men worked on Saturday until four o'clock. They now receive 28s. per week, and leave work on Saturday at half-past twelve. The men are to be paid overtime at the rate of two and a half hours for two hours' work. The cabmen are agitating for extra remuneration on Sunday. The plasterers have also applied for an advance and the half-holiday. The masters, however, resist all further concessions. The house painters have resolved to demand an increase of 3s. per week—namely, from 24s. to 27s. The bricklayers and masons have also resolved to make an early application for a further advance. At present the wages are—for masons, 30s.; bricklayers, 27s. A general feeling prevails amongst them to apply for an advance respectively of 3s. per week and the half-holiday on Saturday. The journeyman printers have obtained an increase to 26s. per week.

**Death of a Child from a Needle.**—On Friday the Manchester city coroner held an inquest respecting the death of Mary Ellen Finley, a child aged a year and eight months. The parents of the child live in Thompson's-yard, Cross-street, Swan-street. In the early part of the week the deceased was noticed to be unusually cross and impatient, and the mother examined its body, believing a pin was hurting it. Her hand came in contact with some sharp substance in the child's side, and she at once took it to the shop of a druggist in the neighbourhood, who expressed an opinion that worms were troubling the child, as the substance moved perceptibly up and down. The child was removed to the Royal Infirmary, where an incision was made by Mr. Clemenson, the house surgeon, and the needle was found imbedded in the flesh underneath the skin. The needle had penetrated the heart, producing pericarditis, which was the immediate cause of death. The child had been left in charge of a nurse, the mother being in outdoor employment, and the means by which the needle had punctured the skin were left unexplained. The jury returned a verdict in conformity with the evidence.

**Death of Admiral Basden.**—Rear-Admiral Basden, who was seized with paralysis whilst sitting upon the bench at the Plymouth Guildhall on Monday, died at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening. Admiral Basden in 1817 married Lydia, daughter of the late Mr. Pereira, and niece of the late Sir Massey Lopes, and subsequently to the decease of that lady, married, in 1857, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Braddon, of Skiadon-lodge, Cornwall, and the sister of Miss Braddon, the popular novelist, and of Mr. William Braddon, who for many years occupied the post of judge at Calcutta. Admiral Basden has for the last six years acted as a magistrate for the borough of Plymouth. He was in his 75th year.

**A "Requiem" for the Ex-Queen of the French.**—A Requiem Mass was performed on Friday morning in St. George's Cathedral, for the late Queen of the French, Marie Amélie. There was a large attendance. Mozart's music to the "Requiem" was given, the choir being strengthened by the addition of some experienced professional singers, an efficient orchestra, and an organist (Mr. J. Pittman), to whom such music is familiar. The conductor was Herr Meyer Lutz, organist in ordinary to St. George's Cathedral. A "Libera me, Domine," by this clever composer, followed the "Requiem" of Mozart, and accompanied that part of the service which stands under the head of "Absolution." The quartets in Mozart's "Requiem" were sung by Messrs. C. Lyall and Ainslie Cook, of the Royal English Opera, with two young gentlemen of the choir, who represented the *soprano* and *alto* voices. The ceremony performed, with all the minutiæ of detail, was none the less imposing because the music was in thoroughly competent hands. Mozart's Requiem is to the Catholic Church what Handel's Funeral Anthem is to the Protestant; but neither should under any circumstances be used unless with adequate means at disposal. These were provided at St. George's Cathedral; and thus the musical part of the service—which too frequently is not the case—was just as impressive as the rest, and indeed enhanced its solemnity. A "collection" was made, as usual, during the Offertory.

**The German Powers and Denmark.**—A vague announcement was telegraphed to London on Thursday from Copenhagen. It was to the effect that circumstances have arisen which may necessitate Denmark's taking an active part in the dispute between Austria and Prussia. We are not told what the circumstances are, but the conclusion drawn by the paper giving currency to the statement is that Denmark may have some of the injustice which has been done to her remedied. We are left wholly in the dark as to the meaning of this announcement. It may mean that some arrangement is likely to be made between Denmark and Prussia, whereby the northern division of Schleswig will be given back to Denmark. Meantime the tone of the dispatches between Austria and Prussia are no less fiery than they have been; but the impression appears to be growing more general that there will not be war. A telegram from Stuttgard says that the programme between Saxony and Bavaria in reference to the German question has been agreed upon and approved by the Viennese Cabinet.

**Robbery by a Railway Guard.**—Henry Marshall, a guard in the employment of the North-Eastern Railway Company, was charged, on Monday, with stealing a kidskin of porter, the property of his employers. On Thursday two casks of porter were sent from Messrs. Russell and Son, of Malton, directed to Mr. Joseph Turner, of Middlesbrough. On the evening of the same

### THE ATTEMPTED MURDER ON THE REGENT'S CANAL.

At the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, on Wednesday, Joseph Ward, 28, described as a boatman, was charged with feloniously shooting at Thomas Lofley with intent to murder him. He was also charged with intending to do the prosecutor grievous bodily harm.

On the night of the 19th of March, about eleven o'clock, the prisoner was passing with his boat under the lock bridge in the Harrow-road, and he was somewhat the worse for liquor and quarrelling with his wife in the boat. The people on the bridge seem to have jeered him and taken the woman's part, and he rushed down into the cabin and procured a gun which he discharged towards the bridge, and the unfortunate prosecutor received nearly the whole of the charge in his face, and the consequence was that the sight of both his eyes was entirely destroyed.

The defence that was set up for the prisoner was that he was drunk and excited, and that it was very possible he only intended to frighten the persons who had been annoying him.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty of wounding the prosecutor and causing him grievous bodily harm, and

The learned Judge, after observing upon the very serious character of the offence, sentenced the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for seven years.

### FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE NEAR BRIGHTON.

On Sunday afternoon a frightful accident occurred on the Rottingdean Cliffs, near Brighton, to a gentleman named William Willett. In the afternoon the unfortunate gentleman left his residence, West-house, Eastern-road, accompanied by his son Charles, both being on horseback. They had proceeded some distance along the green sward surmounting these lofty and well-known cliffs, and were returning towards Brighton, when the horse which Mr. William Willett was riding shied at something; this he repeated a second time, and Mr. Willett endeavoured to check the animal, but in vain, for the animal shied again, and, swerving towards the edge of the cliff, went over with its rider on to the beach, where the cliffs stand at a height of about 60 feet. A coastguardsman stationed near the tollgate, where the sad catastrophe took place, witnessed the accident, and immediately ran down to the spot, and found both horse and rider dead, the head of Mr. Willett being battered in, and presenting a frightful spectacle. The body was immediately picked up and, with the assistance of a constable, who also witnessed the accident, carried up to the road, where it was placed in a fly and conveyed to his residence in Eastern-road, Brighton. The shock to the wife and family of the deceased was of the most heartrending character. The deceased was well known as the proprietor of the Rock Brewery, and was a man of considerable wealth and property, and generally respected by all classes. He had for many years acted as a borough magistrate, and, although not in an active capacity, his loss will be severely felt.

### ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A LITTLE GIRL.

A most brutal outrage has been perpetrated in the borough of Gateshead. About a quarter to nine on Friday night a man named Joseph Burns was proceeding from Carr's hill to the High Felling, in company with his wife. Shortly after they had passed the farmstead of Mr. Rowell, which during the autumn of last year was the scene of so many supposed incendiary conflagrations, they discovered a little girl, apparently about five years of age, lying by the roadside, motionless. They attempted to lift the little creature, but in doing so, to their horror and dismay, they found that the child was dead. Its little hands were bound tightly together, while around its neck a cord was tightly drawn. On making a closer examination they found that the person of the girl had been violated in a most shocking and horrible manner. The lower part of the body had been cut with a knife, and the child was completely covered with blood. Mr. Burn and his wife lost no time in communicating with the police. The body of the child who has been the victim of this atrocious outrage has been identified as that of Sarah Melvin, between five and six years of age, and the daughter of Michael Melvin, hawker, who lives at the Blue Quarries. She was last seen alive about five o'clock on Friday night, when she was at the High Felling, crying for her mother. Melvin and his wife had been separated for some time, but are now living together, and last night they passed on their way home from the High Felling by a road not far from the scene of the murder, and about the time at which it is supposed that the heartless crime was committed.

### SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN DRURY-LANE.

The assertion that one dreadful tragedy is almost sure to be followed immediately by others, was strikingly and painfully exemplified in London on Tuesday morning, a man having murdered his wife, and then cut his own throat, at No. 8, Feathers-court, Drury-lane.

The facts, very hurriedly gathered, appear to be as follows:—A man named Richard Whitly, his wife, Mary Whitly, and seven children, the eldest being a son 17 years of age, have for some time past occupied the front attic at No. 8, Feathers-court, Drury-lane, a locality of the very lowest description, and where the rooms are all tenanted by such numbers as to testify strongly to the degradation and immorality that is so much to be deplored. Between six and seven on the morning above named, a man named Richard Maddison, who lives at No. 5, on the opposite side of the court, heard cries of "Murder" from one of the houses. He did not, however, take much notice of that, as it was a matter of very frequent occurrence. As the screams continued, though much fainter, and some women, also attracted by the cries, gathered about the door, he (Maddison) looked out from his window, and then the women told him that Mr. Whitly had cut his wife's throat. Without waiting to dress himself completely he ran down, and just then Police-constable 123 F came up, and the two men went into the passage together, where they found a woman, who afterwards turned out to be Mrs. Whitly, lying head foremost downstairs, with her head on the third stair from the bottom. Maddison and the policeman at once lifted her up off the stairs, and laid her along the passage, to see if there was any life in her, but found that she was quite dead. The information having been conveyed to the police-station in Bow-street, Mr. Superintendent Durkin, Inspector White, and Sergeant Chappell at once hurried to the scene of the tragedy, but by that time Mr. W. Bell, the coroner's officer for St. Mary-le-Strand, was on the spot, and took charge of the body, which he had conveyed to the parish watch-house. In the meantime, and just as the police arrived, one of the little girls came downstairs and said her father was upstairs, and had killed himself, upon which they went upstairs and found the man lying weltering in blood, with his head against the door, and a large clasp knife beside him. Two medical gentlemen who were called, on getting to the house, at once pronounced the women to be dead. Dr. Welch thus describes the unfortunate creature:—She appears to be about 38 years of age, of a stout habit of body, florid complexion, and not any indications of being addicted to drink. Her features were comparatively calm and placid, and there was no appearance of a struggle or a violent death. She lay at the bottom of the stairs quite dead, and evidently died before she reached the bottom, having fallen forward against the wall on her way down. Blood was issuing from her mouth over her neck and chest. On the left side of the throat there was a punctured wound, evidently made with a sharp-pointed knife, and that wound seemed to extend downwards, dividing some large bloodvessel in the neck, which must have communicated with the pharynx, for the mouth was full of blood, and death, therefore, ensued from suffocation. As to the man, he was found behind the door with an immense gash on the right side of the neck, extending from above downwards, dividing several important bloodvessels, and completely dividing the trachea or windpipe, that proving the wound to be of immense depth. The carotid artery escaped, otherwise death must have been instantaneous. The man was gasping, but totally unconscious. The blood having formed large coagulated clots stopped further bleeding, and to that may be attributed the continuance of life. He had on his shirt and trousers, and, from the frightful injuries, Drs. Welch and Harvey at once ordered his removal to the hospital. The medical officers were at once aware that there was not the slightest chance of his recovery.

The children have been sent by Mr. Superintendent Durkin to the Strand Union, who has also provided a lodging for the son at present. It further appears that the unhappy couple have been in the constant habit of quarrelling, and the son states that on Saturday night last his father threatened to kill his mother. They were not drunk either on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday night.

**An Enterprising Traveller.**—The Royal Geographical Society are, we understand, about to send out an expedition to search for the celebrated explorer, Mr. Gladstone. The last accounts from him are very unsatisfactory, and are dated from lat. 53 deg. 20 min., long. 3 deg. 10 min. He says: "We have crossed the Rubicon, we have destroyed our bridge, we have burnt our boats." The Rubicon is believed to be but a small stream, easily fordable, the water being barely up to the knees. Why, therefore, the unfortunate traveller wanted a bridge, and, having it, destroyed it; or why, having it, he wanted boats, and having them, and having destroyed the bridge, he burnt the boats, the society cannot conjecture. It is much feared that he may have lost his head among the wild tribe of Liverpuldi, who apparently live on the Rubicon.—*The Owl.*

### CURIOUS CASE OF CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.

On Saturday an inquiry was held by Dr. Lankester at the King's Head, Rawstorne-street, Clerkenwell, touching the death of a newly-born female infant, the child of a fine-looking girl, named Rebecca Kersey, aged 20 years. Inspector Potter, G division of police, deposed that at half-past ten o'clock on the morning of Thursday last a female named Rebecca Kersey came to King's-cross police-station, in company with her sister, a respectable married woman. They were in a cab, in which was a deal box, and Rebecca, who appeared to be very ill, said to witness that she had come to the station to give herself up for concealing the birth of her child, whose body was in the deal box. She appeared to be so unwell that witness at once sent for Dr. Taylor, who came and saw her. Witness took the box out of the cab, and found it was locked, but having got the key from Rebecca Kersey, he unlocked it, and found in it the body of a female child, wrapped up in a piece of cloth. Rebecca told him that she had buried the child in the garden of the house, No. 3, Reginaville, Torrington-park, where she lived as companion to an old lady; that she left it in the ground for two or three days, after which she took it away with her. She left her situation on the day before Good Friday; and she said she had not heard the child cry after its birth. The evidence of Mr. Taylor, M.R.C.S., went to show that the child was full grown, had lived, and died from hæmorrhage resulting from neglect. The coroner said this was one of those rare cases in which a female had a conscience under the circumstances. The charge of wilful murder might be returned against the accused, but it would be precipitate to do so, as she had been remanded by the magistrate. The inquiry was then adjourned. The accused, whose connections are respectable, and character hitherto blameless, was seduced and deserted by a "gentleman" at Margate.

### LORD ELCHO AND THE ST. MARTIN'S-HALL MEETING.

Mr. G. J. Holyoake has addressed the following letter to the *Daily News*:—

"Being one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Reform League, convening the meeting on Wednesday at St. Martin's-hall, it is but justice to Lord Elcho to answer his appeal in the papers where the question arose.

"As to testimony, I may say there needs none. His lordship's conduct is his character. Nothing could be franker, manlier, or more respectful than treating a meeting of working men as his peers, going down to them, accounting to them for his conduct, and assuring them of his regret had he unwittingly wronged them. I need not say that I differ widely from Lord Elcho's political views, but I discern that he means us justice and a fair share of representation. I seek to secure that justice through general enfranchisement—counting as chief the right of citizenship, as a means of political duty, regarding advantages as quite secondary. But as respects industrial rights, which the resolution of the trades, signed by Mr. Odgers, and published by Mr. Howell, questioned—I know no fairer friend than Lord Elcho. It has fallen to me frequently to seek the assistance of members of Parliament, for one cause or other of the people. We, of the working class, having no vote to give worth counting upon, and rich in nothing but barren respect for fairness shown to us, must, I often think, be wearisome and profitless persons to know; but I can testify that few members of Parliament listen with more patience, reason with more courtesy, or aid where we can make out a case, with more readiness than Lord Elcho. For his support of Mr. Clay's bill, which proposes to enfranchise the intelligence of the working man—the most honourable and useful proposal made in my time, raising as it would knowledge to the rank of a political necessity—we all owe Lord Elcho respect and gratitude.

### GIVING HALF-A-SOVEREIGN FOR SIXPENCE.

Thomas Cable, a costermonger, was charged before the magistrate at Worship-street, with stealing a half-sovereign.

A young woman, named Ann Watson, purchased two pennyworth of oranges from the prisoner, who was standing with a barrow near Shoreditch Church, and paid for them—as she believed at the time—with a sixpence, which she held in her hand with a half-sovereign. On receiving the change in halfpence, she perceived the sixpence still there, and instantly explained to the prisoner that, having had both coins in one hand, she had, by mistake, given him that of the greater value. He, however, denied that such was the fact, and of course a crowd speedily collected. A second costermonger with his barrow then interfered, and while detailing the dispute, the prisoner was observed by an engine-driver, named Dellor, to pass something in a covert manner. Dellor went for a constable, and returned with him, during which time a little girl distinctly saw the second costermonger with something bright between his fingers, which he more than once endeavoured to induce the prisoner to take from him, but he refused. A cry of "Here's a policeman" followed, and the second costermonger then made off. The prisoner persisted to the constable that he had received only a sixpence, and not any gold was found either in his pockets or on his barrow. Why the second man was not pursued did not appear, but it is very probable that at the time no mention was made of the supposed complicity in the matter. The prosecutrix now wished to withdraw from the charge, and the prisoner asserted that, although he never had the coin in question, his friends had "made it all right," rather than he should be detained in custody, and he was willing to be the change of the sixpence out of pocket.

The magistrate remarked that the matter had been made anything but "all right." He should send the prisoner for trial on the charge as it stood, and if it appeared that a felony had really been compounded, which looked very like the case, it might be a very serious affair for both parties.

Prisoner was then fully committed.

### ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The special correspondent of the *Court Journal* gives the following:—Amid the hurry and scramble of the week we have yet had time to pause in horror at the revelation which has been made concerning a catastrophe hinted at, but never clearly detailed, about a fortnight ago. The story first given to the public told of the murder of a wife by her husband in a railway carriage. This was corrected, and then appeared the tale of the death at the station of the lady alluded to, who, dispatched to Nice as a last resource by the doctors, had died on her return before reaching home. The truth is now compulsorily told, and the sad history seems borrowed from some Spanish novel of intrigue, written during the days of gallantry and mystery, when masks and cloaks, as well as bolts and bars, were considered necessary for the preservation of a secret. A certain magistrate, high in office, having been dispatched to Algeria to judge a cause of the greatest importance, had returned to Paris, after an absence of many months, to find, to his great sorrow, that his wife's health had so much declined during his absence, that, consumption being threatened, a sojourn in the south had become necessary. The husband, in despair at another separation, was, nevertheless, obliged to consent, and amid much grief and floods of tears on both sides, they parted, she, with her *femme-de-chambre*, starting by the railway for Nice, he returning, sad and solitary, to his consultation-room in the Rue de Saints Pères. This parting, however, was but the prologue to the drama. At the first station the lady got out and returned to Paris, leaving the *femme-de-chambre* to proceed on her journey alone. The lady was placed in a house in the Faubourg St. Honoré, where she was sure of receiving the best attention and professional skill. But a short time was to elapse before her hour of trial, but an unfortunate accident precipitating the event, the poor victim expired, in spite of every care and attention on the part of the doctor and midwife. The dilemma was terrible. The law is clear on this point in France, and the doctor, whose responsibility was involved, repaired immediately to the Commissaire de Police, revealing the whole of the circumstances of the case, and not caring to screen the personage from whom he had received the lady in charge. The name is that of one of the highest functionaries of the Empire. The Commissaire de Police, knowing nothing beyond his duty, declined any communication with the high personage alluded to, but proceeded to make his declaration to the husband, who at first would not believe the tale, inasmuch as he had but just that moment received a letter from his wife at Nice, telling how much better she felt, and how delighted she was at the idea of returning in about a couple of months, the time fixed by the doctor of the place for her entire cure. But the evidence was too palpable. The husband, compelled to identify the body, was almost driven mad at the discovery. The plot became evident. The letters he had been receiving since his wife's departure, written in Paris and sent to the *femme-de-chambre*, were posted at Nice, and the revelation would never have been made had it not been for the catastrophe. The magistrate, whose whole life has been passed in judging crimes arising from human weakness, had learnt therefrom pity and indulgence even for his own wife, and his first thought was to save her honour from the gossiping attacks of Paris. So he ordered the body to be taken in a covered litter to the railway station, where he went to meet it as if just arriving by the railway; thence it was conveyed to his own house amid the mourning of his household, and the next day deposited at Montmartre, followed by crowds of grieving friends and acquaintances.

### THROWING CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

John Wainwright, 53, described as a dentist, was charged at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Lush, with feloniously casting a quantity of corrosive fluid upon Sarah Margaret Peacock, with intent to do her grievous bodily arm.

Mr. F. H. Lewis and Mr. M. Williams conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Sleigh and Mr. Beasley were counsel for the prisoner.

The circumstances of the case were of a very remarkable character. It appears that the husband of the prosecutrix is a jeweller's assistant, residing in New Oxford-street, and the prisoner was a dentist, carrying on his business in Old Quebec street, Cavendish-square, and they had been on intimate and indeed friendly terms for some time subsequently to the 6th of January, the day the occurrence which was the subject of the inquiry took place. About that time, however, in consequence of some anonymous letters of a most offensive character having been sent to the prosecutrix and her husband, which were believed to have been written by the prisoner, he was taxed with the act, but he denied the accusation. Circumstances, however, subsequently transpired which strengthened the suspicion of the husband of the prosecutrix that the prisoner was the author of those anonymous communications, and he consequently forbade him to come to his house any more, and intimated that he was desirous of breaking off all connection with him, and this appeared to be the only assignable cause for the terrible act that was afterwards committed. It appeared that, on the evening of the day above mentioned the prosecutrix was on her way home, and when she was within a short distance of her residence, a man came up to her, whom she, at the time, believed to be the prisoner although he was somewhat disguised, and, without saying a word, threw some corrosive liquid from a basin into her face. The immediate effect of this proceeding was to cause her the most excruciating agony, and Dr. Canton, the eminent surgeon, of Charing-cross Hospital, who subsequently attended her found it necessary to remove one of her eyes, and it was said that the slightest cold might have the effect of entirely destroying the sight of the other. The prisoner appeared to have been taken into custody in the neighbourhood of the place where the affair occurred, and he then said something about alum water only having been thrown upon the prosecutrix, but he subsequently denied that he was the person who had assaulted the prosecutrix in the way described, and the only question now was with regard to his identity. It seemed that when the prosecutrix was first questioned by the police with regard to the person by whom the outrage had been committed, she did not say that it was the prisoner, and gave a description of a man which did not at all correspond with that of the prisoner, but on the day after the affair she told her sister that the prisoner was the man who had assaulted her, and in her present evidence she swore positively that he was the man, and said that although he had a cape on at the time, which partly concealed his whiskers and disguised him, she knew him immediately he came up to her, and was about to address him when he threw the fluid upon her. In confirmation of the suggestion that the prisoner was the guilty party, it was proved that upon a search being made at his residence a cloak was found, upon which there were appearances of burning by some powerful acid, and also marks of an alkali having been employed, apparently for the purpose of neutralising the effects of the acid. A most extraordinary piece of evidence was given in the course of the case. The anonymous papers referred to were put in evidence, and it was stated that they were in the handwriting of the prisoner. One of them was to the effect that a reward of £1,000 would be given for the discovery of the bully who had formed an improper connection with a married woman, and who had his face painted in Oxford-street for so doing, and a witness named Deacon, who stated himself to be a lithographer, was called to prove that he had formed an acquaintance with the prosecutrix, and that after he had parted from her one evening in Oxford-street, some person threw a quantity of burning fluid into his face, which destroyed both his eyes, and he was now totally blind. This witness, in cross-examination, said that he first became acquainted with the prosecutrix by meeting her casually in the street, and that several interviews afterwards took place between them, and that it was after parting with her upon one of those occasions that the frightful injury was inflicted upon him, but he was unable to give the slightest evidence as to the perpetrator of it. He then stated that the prosecutrix had spoken to him of a doctor or a Quaker, whom she did not wish should see her, and it appeared that the prisoner was a member of the Society of Friends.

Eventually the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.

### EXECUTION OF THE BRIGHTON MURDERER.

The last sentence of the law was on Tuesday morning carried into effect at Lewes County Gaol, upon John William Leigh, aged 23, who was convicted at the late assizes for the county of Sussex of the murder of his sister-in law, Mrs. Horton, the landlady of the Jolly Fisherman public house, at Brighton.

The offence, it will be remembered, was committed in the most daring and deliberate manner. The prisoner walked into the bar parlour, where deceased was sitting with two customers, and, without saying a word, discharged two of the chambers of a six-barrel revolver at the unfortunate woman. One of the balls passed completely through her body, and the other lodged in the armpit, from whence it was extracted. The prisoner then ran out of the house, and when Mr. Brenden, a superintendent of the Brighton police, attempted to take him into custody he discharged another of the barrels of the revolver at him, and the ball passed through part of his clothing, and he had a very narrow escape of being killed. The only defence that was attempted to be set up for him was that he was not in a sane condition of mind at the time the act was committed, but the evidence that was brought forward to establish this defence was that the prisoner had on two occasions been attacked by *delirium tremens*, resulting from drinking ardent spirits to excess, and the evidence as to insanity failed altogether. After the prisoner was convicted he expressed a desire to read a long statement which he had prepared; but as this statement merely referred to acts of alleged misconduct on the part of the deceased and her sister, to whom he had been married about two years, but who had separated from him at the time the occurrence took place, he was advised that such a statement could not have any good effect, and that it would rather tend to establish a motive for the commission of the crime. He therefore refrained from reading it.

The career of the culprit seems to have been a very extraordinary one. It appears that he is the illegitimate son of a gentleman holding a very respectable position, who resided at Brighton, and who was a married man, and after his birth his father seemed to have made provision for him. His wife, however, who had become acquainted with the fact, and who had no children of her own, appears to have adopted—a somewhat unusual course under the circumstances—the child, and he was brought up at Brighton in every comfort. His habits, however, appeared to be very wild and extravagant, and he was a constant source of trouble and uneasiness to the lady who had adopted him, and when he was little more than 18 years of age he entered the Royal navy, and served during the campaign in the Crimea as a midshipman. He was on board the Tyrone, one of the Government transports, at the time of the dreadful storm that it will be remembered took place in the Black Sea during the occupation of the Crimea by the allies, and the vessel in which he served was wrecked with a great many others, and the culprit had a very narrow escape from being drowned; but in his case the old adage was certainly verified that "those who are born to be hanged will never be drowned." After he left the Royal navy he appears to have stayed for a short time in London, and he then went to China, and took service against the Imperialists, and during the struggle he received several severe wounds, of which he seemed to be very proud, and he would readily undress himself whenever he was requested to exhibit them. After this, it is said, he served for some time on board the celebrated Confederate cruiser, the Alabama, and he was constantly narrating the daring exploits in which he took a part while he was serving on board that vessel.

Notwithstanding the desperate and outrageous character of the offence of which the prisoner was convicted, it appears that a number of respectable persons at Brighton who were acquainted with him, and with the circumstances under which he had become connected with the deceased and her family, have interested themselves in his behalf, and a short time back a memorial was sent to Sir G. Grey praying for a respite of the culprit on the ground that at the time the act was committed he was not in such a state of mind as to be criminally responsible. As is usual in all such cases, a communication was made by the Home Secretary to Chief Justice Erle, who tried the prisoner upon the subject. The opinion of the learned judge with reference to the prisoner was asked for, and it is understood that his lordship, in reply, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the verdict of the jury—at the same time stating that the evidence that had been adduced on behalf of the prisoner had, in his opinion, entirely failed to establish the defence of insanity. The answer that was sent by Sir G. Grey to the memorialists, consequently, was that he could not see anything to justify him in interfering in any way with the course of the law.

The culprit walked firmly to the scaffold, and when the drop fell he appeared to die immediately.

**The number of visitors at the South Kensington Museum during the week ending April 7 (Easter week) has been as follows:—Free during the week, 30,000. From the opening of the museum, 5,929,779.**

### THE SUSPENSION OF BARNED'S BANKING COMPANY.

The gloom which has for some time past pervaded the commercial and monetary circles in Liverpool was on Thursday very suddenly and seriously aggravated by the unexpected suspension of Barned's Banking Company (Limited). As soon as the notice was posted on the doors announcing that "The directors, in consequence of the withdrawal of facilities by their London agents, were compelled temporarily to suspend payment," a crowd of depositors and other persons surrounded the building, and, as a matter of course, the wildest rumours were current on 'Change.

Up to a late hour on Wednesday, the directors hoped to make some arrangement of a satisfactory nature in London, and it was only after office hours that they received a telegram from Prescott, Grote, and Co., their agents, that no further facilities could be afforded. This brought the affairs of the bank to a crisis, and there was no resource for the directors next morning but to announce its temporary suspension. As to the future, sanguine hopes are entertained of a satisfactory winding-up. Of the 40,000 shares at £50 each, only £10 have been called up, and as the holders are for the most part pretty strong, there is every prospect of the depositors being paid without recourse being had to legal measures for winding-up. Some definite plan with regard to the depositors will be issued in a few days. It is understood that the directors entertain hopes of transferring the business (which is a very lucrative one) to some other bank, and of receiving such powerful assistance as will enable them to resume operations. The bank was founded in 1809, and continued as a private bank, under the title of "Messrs. I. Barned and Co.," to do a large and profitable business until July, 1865, when it was organised on the basis of a joint-stock company, under the Limited Liability Act. The purchase money for the business was fixed at £160,000, payable by instalments spread over two years. The directors of the company are Messrs. Charles Mozley (chairman), J. A. Beaucke, George Collie, S. Price Edwards, John Enthoven, Francis Martin, F. B. Mozley, Lewin B. Mozley, and J. Robinson. The capital fixed in the prospectus was £2,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £50 each, upon which £10 has already been called up, leaving the proprietors responsible for £40 per share. The list of shareholders is large, comprising about 600 names, not only of persons resident in Liverpool, but throughout the country. The Messrs. Mozley, the proprietors of the bank before its transfer to the limited company, have their resources mainly invested in its shares. Up to the suspension the bank did a very large business with tradesmen, shopkeepers, cattle-salesmen, and others, in addition to its ordinary mercantile accounts, and the office has lately become so insufficient for the conduct of the business that the rebuilding of the bank on nearly double its old scale was contemplated.

### MURDER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

On Saturday morning a married woman, named Ann Lawrence, who has been living with a man named Walter Higham, of 2, Ebury-cottages, situated on the Low, Tunbridge Wells, murdered her child, aged four years, and made a fierce attack on her paramour with a bill-hook. Of late a great deal of unpleasantness had occurred between them. On Saturday morning loud cries of "Murder" were heard by the neighbours, in consequence of which some of them went into the house, and found Ann Lawrence covered with blood, and the man fearfully wounded. On the bed, which was on the floor, in the upstairs room, was the body of a little child, a boy, aged four years, his throat fearfully gashed with a razor, which was left in the wound. The woman had also attacked her paramour, and had hacked his head and arms in a fearful manner, so that he now lies in imminent danger of his life. At half-past two o'clock on Saturday she was brought up before W. F. Browell, Esq., and the Hon. F. G. Molyneux, charged with the murder of the child. The prisoner is a woman of slight make and passionate look. She is 29 years of age. Throughout the examination she maintained the greatest composure. The court was densely crowded.

The first witness called was Mary Taylor, wife of a bricklayer's labourer, living at 3, Ebury-cottages, who deposed that at about half-past five o'clock that morning she heard a noise of "tussling" in the bedroom of No. 2, occupied by the prisoner and the man with whom she was living. She did not know the man's name. There were two children living in the house—a baby and a little boy. At about twenty minutes before six o'clock witness heard a great screaming of "Murder!" There were two voices screaming—a man's and a woman's. Witness took no notice of the screaming for a minute or two, until she heard the man calling out, "Missus, missus! come in and assist me! Go for a doctor, or I shall die." She then got up and went to the front of the house where she saw the prisoner. Prisoner said, "I want you to come in." Witness went in and saw a policeman there. There was blood all over the house. The prisoner was covered with blood. Prisoner spoke to witness and said, "Will you take my baby, Mrs. Taylor?" Witness took the child and washed it and dressed it. The child was spotted with blood. The prisoner said, "He has killed my child; it was not his, and he never liked it." She said, "The man has killed my child." Witness heard prisoner say to somebody, "You dirty ——; I said I would do it, and you have driven me to it. See what it has brought you to. Live like this I won't." That was about half-past five o'clock. This was said before witness heard the cries of "Missus, missus, come in," and before the cries of "Murder." Witness was out in the yard when prisoner said, "See what it has brought you to." Mrs. Mowcumber's house is one side of the prisoner's and witness's the other. Prisoner was not holding the baby when witness went into the house; it was undressed, and witness got it and dressed it. Witness went into the house about two minutes after the prisoner. The man fled to Mrs. Mowcumber's wash-house. When witness washed and dressed the baby, the prisoner was in the room, just going to wash and dress herself. During the time witness was getting some water, the prisoner was washing herself and taking off her things, which were covered with blood. The dress and apron on the table were those which the prisoner had on when witness entered the house. Prisoner's sleeves were stripped, and her arms and face were covered with blood. Witness was in the house altogether about an hour. Prisoner did not speak either to her or the policeman. Witness did not see the child, nor did she go upstairs.

Police-constable May stated that, in consequence of information he received, he went to the prisoner's house about six o'clock that morning, and in a bedroom he found the body of a child with its throat cut, and the razor which he produced remaining in the wound. He ran for medical assistance, and left the prisoner in the custody of Police-constable Henley, who had been attending on the man Higham in the adjoining house.

Police-constable Henley corroborated the evidence of the previous witness, and produced a bill-hook which he found behind a portion of a faggot in the prisoner's house. He asked the prisoner if she had wounded the man Walter, and she said, "Yes, I did." He showed her the bill-hook, and she said, "That is what I did it with. I meant to do for him; for he has brought me into all this trouble." She said it was all through another woman coming to see him, who lived at Malling.

Superintendent Emrery, who took the prisoner into custody, deposed to the following statement made by her: He said, after he had been upstairs and seen the dead body of the child, he asked her the name of it, and she said, "His name is Jeremiah Lawrence, and he was four years old last March. It is my husband's child." He then went and saw the man Higham. On his return he told the prisoner he must take her into custody for the murder of her child, and attempting to murder Higham. She said, "All the man has got I gave to him. I meant to kill him, and am sorry that I did not. I didn't kill the child." Just before this a man named Hollands came in and asked for a shirt for Higham, and prisoner said, "Don't let that man come in here. He shan't come in. He has been the cause of all this. He has gone with my husband to the woman's house who has caused all this mischief." After prisoner had been locked up for some hours, she called the superintendent and asked him if she would have an opportunity of saying anything before the magistrates, and expressed her determination to tell the truth, provided it was taken down in writing. He told her she would be able to say what she pleased then, but advised her to say nothing about the crime to him.

The proceedings were then adjourned.

**His Highness the Prince von Teck,** whose approaching marriage to the Princess Mary of Cambridge is announced, is the only son of his Royal Highness the Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg (uncle of the late King William of Wurtemberg), who was married morganatically on May 2, 1835, to the late Claudine Countess of Hohenstein, Countess of Kis-Rhéde. The Duke Alexander is a general of cavalry in the Austrian service, and proprietor of the 11th Regiment of Austrian Hussars. Prince Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, who is about to become allied to the Princess Mary, was born on August 27, 1837, and is consequently in his 29th year. His Highness has two sisters, the Princess Claudine, one year his senior; and the Countess Amelia von Hohenstein, who was married at Vienna in 1863 to Paul, Baron von Hugel, a retired captain of cavalry. Formerly the eldest son and daughter of the Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg were styled Count and Countess of Hohenstein, but by a Royal decree, dated Dec. 1, 1863, they were raised to the dignity of prince and princess, with the title of highness. The Royal family of Wurtemberg are, of course, of the Lutheran faith.

### A WOULD-BE CASUAL.

James William Price, a well-dressed youth, 16 years of age, who described himself as a clerk, was placed in the dock before Mr. Ingham, at the Wandsworth Police-court, charged with wilfully breaking a lamp at the Wandsworth Police-station.

The prisoner said he did not know where to go.

Inspector Lovelace came forward to explain the case. He stated that for several weeks past the parish authorities for the district had appointed the police assistant relieving officers. On the 15th or 16th of March the prisoner came to the station and applied for an order to admit him into the workhouse as a casual pauper. He questioned him, as he clearly saw from his appearance that there was something wrong, and he ascertained from him that he lived in the neighbourhood of Islington. He gave him the order, and advised him to return home the next morning. The prisoner had been once since to the station for another order, but as he was in a state of intoxication he refused to give him one. Since then he has been in custody at Epsom for begging, and Mr. Batt, the superintendent of the division, who happened to see him, gave him some good food, and advised him to return home. On the present occasion the prisoner again applied to him to be admitted into the casual ward. He refused, and the consequence was the breaking of the lamp.

Mr. Ingham ordered the prisoner to pay 2s., the damage, and a fine of 20s., with the alternative of eight days' hard labour.

A respectable-looking female, the aunt of the prisoner, here rose and entreated the magistrate to let him off with a less fine. She said she could not account for his strange conduct. He had been brought up in the Wanstead Orphan Asylum, and had received a good education. His father was dead, but his mother is living and in service.

Mr. Ingham said the prisoner could not be allowed to be roving about the country in this way, and he thought it would be better for him that he should be sent to prison to get a little sense.

The prisoner having been severely admonished by the magistrate, and cautioned, the fine was reduced to 5s.

The damage and fine were then paid by the aunt, who took the prisoner away with her.

### LAUNCH OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND.

After elaborate preparation, and a series of determined but futile attempts, the magnificent iron-clad Northumberland was launched on Tuesday at Millwall. The ceremony was witnessed by Prince Alfred, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir John Hay, and other distinguished company; and also by thousands of spectators, who made use of every conceivable and available place for the purpose.

It would, indeed, have been marvellous had not the ship succumbed to the extraordinary and gigantic force put upon her. On this occasion, four large camels, or pontoons, were attached by means of strong chains—two on either side of the stern of the vessel—the chains passing under the ship's keel. Each of those camels was 50 feet long, 25 feet deep, and 29 feet extreme width. The united lifting power of these four camels was estimated at 2,000 tons. In addition to this power there were the six smaller pontoons previously used, and the other appliances of steam-tugs, hawsers, and capstans. The Northumberland's ways also during the past week had been taken up, and relaid to the extent of about 200 feet at the midship section and bow, and her sliding timbers had been considerably widened, which, it was considered, would keep the ship from hanging should she once start. New foundations and timbers of great strength to support the hydraulic rams were placed under her bows, and the hydraulic pressure was nearly double that used on the previous occasion—being now 1,500 tons. On each side, to work against the bilge logs, were placed two presses, exerting a combined force of 1,000 tons on each side, to start the ship down the ways. A number of hogsheads also, the united floating power of which equalled 100 tons, were lashed under the bows, to aid in lightening her there, and relieve as far as possible the pressure to be thrown on the forward part by her being lifted at the stern. On mature consideration, it was resolved to dispense with the teams of horses on this occasion, as also with the use of derricks to assist in raising her.

At three o'clock precisely all was in readiness, and the concentrated gaze of a vast mass of human beings was fixed upon the still immovable vessel resting on the stocks. The four "camels," and the six smaller pontoons were well stationed, and the minor auxiliaries, as before, were promptly manned. The bugles blew a quarter of an hour before high water, and immediately the response came in the battering away of heavy supports and the removal of blocks. The men at the hydraulic presses at the bow were looking for orders to work them, when a slight cheer overhead, from the Northumberland's deck, drew attention to the huge hull. The uninitiated, uncertain as to the meaning of these jubilations, looked high and low, little thinking that the ship was slowly moving off. But no one could long remain in doubt of the welcome fact, and then the cheers, intensifying in the yard, infected the people on the river, and set in motion the voices of the thousands on the further shore. Slowly, and very slowly the vessel receded, but with such power that she dragged a monster anchor from her hold far up the yard, threatening a platform, and the lives of those upon it, with destruction. So gradual, however, was the launch, that the chain cable, held as a check, and attached to the anchor, dropped before further mischief was done than the snapping of a few planks, and the scattering to flight numerous adventurous spectators. The cheering was kept up till the ship was fairly afloat, and creeping in the most harmless manner round the mouth of the dock, into deep safe water.

While the yard's people were shooting hither and thither in boats, to pounce upon any fragment of timber that might be escaping to sea, some black little tugs took the Northumberland into custody, and dragged her over to her moorings, where she was soon secured, with her bows towards Greenwich Hospital. Her vast proportions and strange appearance were now very striking; but it was only when some outward-bound ship in ballast passed by that her size appeared so unusual. It will be not the least remarkable chapter in the history of this enormous vessel that, half launched, she remained a month on her ways without receiving or doing the slightest damage. It is only when we remember that the Northumberland is over 9,000 tons dead weight, and that nothing like this burden was ever attempted to be launched before, that it is apparent that few but practical shipwrights can appreciate the feat which has been achieved.

The Northumberland is 400ft. long, 59½ft. beam, 6,621 tons burden, 1,350-horse power, and will carry 750 men and 26 protected guns. She is to be fitted up at the Victoria Docks, and it is hoped she will be ready for her trial trip in about seven months.

### THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON'S (LONGWORTH) READINGS IN LONDON.

The *Daily Telegraph* of the 7th inst. says:—The precise influences under which a select audience came together last evening in the Queen's Concert-room, Hanover-square, to hear the Hon. Mrs. Theresa Yelverton give a series of readings from Tennyson and Longfellow it were useless to conjecture, and we do not pretend to determine, but that motives of curiosity prevailed with the majority may be affirmed without fear of contradiction. At eight o'clock, the hour announced for the commencement of the readings, the large room was well filled by an assemblage which comprised both sexes in pretty equal proportion, and as soon as Mrs. Yelverton appeared on the platform, becomingly attired in a plain white satin dress trimmed with swansdown, a general anxiety was manifested to see as well as hear a lady whose name has been long familiar to the public. There was a prolonged round of acclamations by way of welcome, and the necessity for some show of encouragement in that form was indicated by the obvious nervousness which affected the recipient of the applause. Seated into graceful attitude before her auditors, with the reading-table on her left hand, Mrs. Yelverton first read Tennyson's poem of "Lookesley-hall," her voice gaining in strength as she proceeded. Each line which by any ingenuity of interpretation could be made to bear any reference to passages of personal history was quickly caught up by her auditors, and a readiness on their part to seize upon suggestive sentences was more apparent than any effort to invite a recognition on the side of the reader. It would be too much to say that Mrs. Yelverton is perfectly qualified to enchain the attention of an educated audience by the sheer force of her elocutionary power; but her manner is unpretending, and, with more practice, her style may be greatly improved. Her voice is pleasing, and, in pathetic recitals, capable of deep expression; but, in future readings of